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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871. NO. 21.

NEW YORK.

Review of the Stock, Gold, Money, and Breadstuffs Markets.

Advices of the Fatal Wreck of a New Orleans Steamer.

The Anneke Jans Heirs to Commence Another Raid.

Verdict of the Brooklyn Coroner's Jury in the Westfield Calamity.

The Italian Demonstration Interfered with by the Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The stock market showed considerable strength to-day. The leading features were Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Western Union, Panama, and Pacific Mail. The latter has been largely dealt in lately, on the report of increased earnings; but it is said there is a prospect of an opposition line being established to share the trade. The brokers report an increase in their orders from customers at Saratoga and other places of summer resort. The market is generally strong, and brokers find it slow work to fill the orders they receive without advancing prices beyond the limit. The market is gaining strength every day, and promises to be active and higher next month.

THE NEW LOAN.

The details of the public subscriptions in Europe to the $75,000,000 government 5 per cent bonds offered there are expected to be received here on Monday. The subscriptions to the new 5 per cent loan taken by the American Syndicate to-day amounted to $[illegible]. Private telegrams from London to-day quote the new bonds at 1-4 per cent premium. Among the subscriptions from the West to-day to the loan, were the German National Bank, of Chicago, $500,000; First, of Morrison, Ill., $100,000; First, of Lyons, $55,000; First, of Madison, Ind., $300,000; First, of Columbus, Ind., $300,000; First, of Lafayette, Ind., $100,000.

IN THE MONEY MARKET

the rates on call range from 2½@4 per cent, according to the collateral pledged. The market for commercial paper was dull, and the best endorsed is quoted at 5@7 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was steady. Central Pacific bonds were strong at 100¾ to 100⅞, with sales at 100¾. In Amsterdam Central Pacifics are selling at 86¼, equal to 101 here. The closing quotations in Wall street for Union Pacific securities were as follows: Gold, bonds, 86¾; land grants, 83; incomes, 86¾; stock, 28¾ to 29⅛.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was firm this afternoon, and the leading bankers advanced their rates to 109¾ for sixty-day bills and 109⅞ for sight. There was a small business transacted at ⅛ per cent below these quotations. The disbursements of gold on account of the September interest thus far reach $1,800,000.

THE GOLD MARKET

was firmer at the close. The price opened at 112¾, and advanced to 112⅞. At the close of the board, at 5 p. m., the rates paid for currency were 2 and 3 per cent to flat, and for carrying 2 and 1 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 112¾@112⅞ at the close. The clique which recently cornered cash gold has suspended operations for the moment, and is endeavoring to get a fresh short interest in the market.

DRY GOODS.

The storm interfered somewhat with business to-day. The leading jobbers, however, report a great many buyers of dry goods, and sales equal in amount to those of last year at the corresponding period. Domestic prints and the lower grades of standard cotton goods and low woollens are chiefly in demand. The importers are doing an active business in dress goods, silks, military goods, and low priced velvets.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for State and Western flours was firmer, and the demand good, though more than a partial advance on quotations cannot be made. The leading grades were scarce, and in flours from spring the only important transaction was 1,000 bris good extra State at $6.95. The medium grades from winter wheat were more salable. Family flours are more salable, as it seems to be apprehended that the large export demand for the finer qualities of wheat—white as well as amber—may cause a scarcity at no distant day.

The wheat market was somewhat irregular. Spring wheat was scarce and wanted at about two cents advance. Red and amber Winter were quiet. Receipts were mostly sold previous to arrival, and did not come upon the market, while a leading receiver did not open his samples.

Corn opened sluggish, although the offerings were but moderate, but a better demand sprung up for mixed, and at the close an advance of one cent had been established. Yellow Western continued plenty at yesterday's currency prices.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—C. H. Mallory & Co., agents of the Southern Steamship line, received, last evening, a despatch from St. Augustine, Fla., announcing the total wreck of their steamer Lodona, seventy miles from St. Augustine, and the loss of twenty of her crew. The survivors are the Captain's son, first and second mates, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, fireman, four sailors, the head cook, and mess boy. The Lodona sailed from this port for New Orleans, on Saturday, August 12, and was, undoubtedly, wrecked in the gale of August 16. She was an iron steamer, of about 800 tons burden. Her cargo was a full one of assorted merchandise, amounting in value to at least $200,000. It is, doubtless, a total loss. The Lodona was partly insured. Among the owners are John Jewitt & Sons, of this city, and Captain H. R. Hovey, her commander. The latter was formerly connected with the London line of packets.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

The meeting of the joint Common Council on city accounts is announced for Monday next. The Chamber of Commerce and civic bodies are invited to attend.

THE ANNEKE JANS HEIRS.

The dispute about the Trinity Church property promises to be revived. The Anneke Jans people now say they have discovered further evidence of their right to the property, and are raising means for the commencement of a new suit.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Inspector E. Platt Stratton, who was charged with manslaughter in the third degree by the Coroner's jury in the Starbuck explosion investigation, surrendered himself and was released on $5,000 bail.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the local Union Republican Association, last evening, a protest was made against Custom House interference with Republican organizations, whether at New Orleans or New York, and declaring that the Republican interest demanded a change in the heads of the Federal departments in both cities.

Horace Greeley is displeased at the charges accusing him and members of the Union Republican Association with being influenced by Tammany, and of statements of the opposing Republican city organization that the bolting of the *Tribune* has hurt the party, and that the *Tribune* is believed to have upheld the Tammany plunderers, or injured Republican interests. The proper way is to vote its friends out at the next State Convention; but whatever may be done, Greeley is for the party, even though his ability to assist the cause be diminished by the follies of opposing factionists.

ANOTHER BOILER DISASTER.

The steamship Carrie ruptured her boiler, on August 11, near New Brighton, Long Island. The engineer was badly scalded. The public were kept in ignorance about this explosion till yesterday, when the old boiler was replaced by a new one, and information of the occurrence given by the engineer. It is said the boiler was recently inspected by Government Inspector Mathews.

NEW CABLES.

The West India and Panama telegraph cables have been successfully laid to the islands of St. Lucia and Barbadoes.

SARATOGA HOTEL BUILDING.

A Saratoga special states that John Morrissey and Commodore Vanderbilt have purchased the site of the old United States Hotel, and will build a new hotel next spring as large as Congress Hall.

A CHIVALRIC KNOCK-DOWN.

It is stated that the ex-rebel General N. B. Forrest had a set-to and knock-down with another Southerner, last night, in a Broadway bar-room. Cause, politics. Forrest is said to have received a black eye.

ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

The celebration in honor of Italian unity took place to-day. The procession moved from Fourteenth street shortly after 10 o'clock, a drizzling rain falling, which, by 11, had become a perfect deluge, accompanied by frequent peals of thunder. There was no interference or disturbance. The procession marched down the Bowery, passed the City Hall, proceeded up Broadway to Fourteenth street, where it was disbanded. The procession, as it wended, presented a sorry spectacle, despite the cheering of the processionists and the inspiring strains of the music. The triumphal car which bore "Roma Antiqua" was almost a wreck. Its canopy had been carried away by one of the telegraph wires along the Bowery, and the whole structure rocked to and fro like a weather-vane. Pedestrians in the parade were drenched with rain and coated with mud. Some surprise was manifested at the non-appearance of the militia regiments invited to attend. When the procession disbanded numerous cars were in waiting to convey all who wished to go to Seltzer's Park, where the remainder of the day will be spent in festivities of different kinds, including an address by Signor Corradi, singing of national hymns, and racing, &c. In addition to the festivities, it is intended to present Signor Nestore Corradi, President of the General Committee of the Italian celebration, with a valuable gold medal, in token of friendship and in admiration of his noble qualities and the great good he has done to the country for the cause of Italian unity.

The celebration closed to-night with a festival at Seltzer's Park. Signor Corradi delivered an elaborate address. A poem was read, and speeches made by General Franz Sigel and Colonel Seguigo, of Memphis. No attempt was made to interfere with the proceedings, and everything passed off quietly.

THE SING SING ESCAPADE.

A Poughkeepsie despatch says Bernard Wiley, the escaped convict, was brought to Sing Sing to-day, from Hackensack Jail. He is not as badly wounded as at first supposed. Wheeler, the ex-convict, who was captured, denies everything in relation to his chartering the steam-tug.

THE WESTFIELD CALAMITY.

The following is the verdict of the Brooklyn Coroner's jury in regard to the Brooklyn victims of the Westfield disaster:

"We, the jury, find that John Madden and others came to their deaths from scalds, burns and other injuries, received from the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Westfield, owned and controlled by the Staten Island Railway Company, at the dock, at the foot of Whitehall street, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of July. [illegible]"

Coroner Whitehill will cause the arrest of the parties whom the jury have held responsible for the accident.

THE SOUTH.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25.—For two days rumors have prevailed here that yellow fever existed in Charleston. Information received to-day removes all doubt as to its existence there, and, it is feared, in an epidemic form. [illegible]

The city authorities of Wilmington telegraphed the Mayor of Charleston for information yesterday, but received no answer. Notwithstanding the above testimony, the Charleston papers of yesterday say the health of the city was never better than now.

Thieves Shot by Officers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Last night, at 11 o'clock, three men known as suspicious characters, named Michael Hickey, Henry Petrie, and Richard Joyce, standing on Canal street, corner of Franklin, were approached by a watchman for the purpose of making arrests. Hickey started to run; a number of officers joined in the chase. When running up Franklin street, Officer James Coughlin called Hickey to stop, which he refused to do; he then fired two shots at Hickey, killing him instantly. Hickey is said to be a noted thief. A short time since Coughlin was engaged with three or four other metropolitans, fearfully clubbing Martin Langan, on St. Charles street, and now is under indictment by the grand jury for that offence.

Arthur Guerni, who was shot some time since by Deputy Sheriff Houston, in the Criminal Court, died this morning.

Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 25.—The old Board of Directors of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway Company reorganized in this city yesterday, ignoring the new board entirely, which is composed mostly of Boston men. C. C. Scott was elected President; the other officers are the same as before. These gentlemen claim to be the only legal Directors of the road, and will at once institute proceedings to have the road restored to them, pay off the present indebtedness, and complete it as soon as possible.

Boy Drowned—The Army Worm—West Virginia Election—Murderers Arraigned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 25.—Pedro G. Polair, aged 17, son of the Mexican Minister at Washington, was drowned to-day, while bathing. His body was not recovered.

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 25.—The army worm has commenced operations in this vicinity, and is now committing fearful ravages. The cotton crop will be materially injured.

WHEELING, W. V., Aug. 25.—In the election of yesterday, twenty-seven townships heard from give a majority of 944 against the Constitutional Convention. The counties in the interior of the State will probably give majorities for the convention.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.—The preliminary trial of Wynn Cannon for shooting Rosi Morse was recommenced to-day. Owing to the nature of the evidence adduced, the magistrates cancelled his bond and remanded him to jail until to-morrow.

The trial of Reuben Jones, for killing Pat Cavanaugh yesterday, was also commenced.

FOREIGN.

France.

THIERS' RESIGNATION WRITTEN.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 25.—It appears that Thiers actually wrote his resignation, but relinquished his intention of presenting it to the Assembly after the adoption by that body of Ducrot's amendment to the bill for the disarmament of the National Guard, which amendment supports the views of the Executive. The excitement is unabated.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS

in relation to the evacuation of the Paris forts by the German troops has been transferred from Frankfort to Versailles, and Baron Van Arnaim has arrived here to conduct the negotiations on the part of Germany.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Paris journals unanimously favor the dissolution of the Assembly.

THE INCREASED POSTAL CHARGES

in France are criticised by the press, and the example of the United States is cited to prove the advantages of cheap rates.

PERSONAL.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Don Carlos has arrived at Bayonne. His adherents in Spain are divided in opinion as to what course to pursue.

NATIONAL GUARD DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The determination of the French Government to push in the Assembly the measure for the disarmament of the National Guard, is due to discoveries made by the police as to the operations of the International Society.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—In the Assembly, to-day, the amended bill providing for the gradual disbandment of the National Guard passed.

The journals sorrowfully comment on the scenes in the Assembly yesterday. It is said that Thiers will accept no compromise on the question of the prolongation of his power. General Faidherbe has written a letter censuring the Assembly and resigning his seat as Deputy.

THE FIRST COURT-MARTIAL

has concluded the hearing of cases before it. Judgment will probably be rendered on Sunday next.

ORDER OF FORBIDDANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The government has forbidden public rejoicing on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the revolution of last year against the Bonapartes.

THE GERMAN TROOPS.

Assurances are said to have been received at Versailles that the Prussian troops in France will be reduced to 50,000 on the 1st of September. Those remaining will be lodged in barracks.

Great Britain.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Dr. Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and a bachelor, in his 65th year, is about to marry a daughter of Edward Beaumont, M. P. for South Durham.

The Duke Broglie and Ledru Rollin have returned here.

STORMY WEATHER.

Tempestuous weather is reported to have damaged shipping, especially on the coast. Damage to the Scotch crops is also reported.

STEAMERS.

The steamship Thuringia, of New York, touched at Plymouth. The Hamburg and St. Andrews have arrived out.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—London intelligence states that it has been discovered that the Tichborne claimant was at one time a convict on Cockatoo Island, Australia.

ELECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Watney's majority for Parliament is 1,000.

DEATH OF THE TYNE OARSMAN.

Some of the English papers, commenting on the death of Renforth, hint that he may have been poisoned.

SHIPS LOST.

The British ships Sam Cearns and Knight-Errant, bound to San Francisco, were lost off Cape Horn.

Mexico.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

CITY OF MEXICO, via INDIANOLA, Texas, Aug. 24.—In Morelia, a Catholic priest named Casero preached a fierce sermon against the law for reforms and religious toleration. He succeeded in exciting the people to such a pitch against the Protestants that his harangue resulted in committing a breach of the peace by the multitude. Casero was sent to prison by the authorities, but the people attempted to take him out of jail by force. The Federal troops resisted this popular attempt at jail delivery. The result was a great riot. A great many persons were killed and wounded. Even incendiarism was resorted to by the inflamed and enraged followers of the priest.

Roumania.

DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

A satisfactory solution of the Roumanian difficulty has been made at Gastein, by which further political complications are averted. The bondholders of the Roumanian Railway will be indemnified by a new loan, guaranteed by Austria and Prussia.

Germany.

THE CHOLERA.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Independance Belge* to-day discredits the reported disappearance of the cholera at Antwerp. At Konigsberg, on Wednesday, there were 137 cases and 40 deaths, and at Dantzic, on the same day, twelve cases and ten deaths. The epidemic is decreasing in Russia.

Italy.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE POPE.

ROME, Aug. 25.—Harcourt, British *Charge de Affaires*, and the Ministers of Austria, Belgium, and the Netherlands have paid their congratulations to the Pope.

ILLINOIS.

Excursion of Municipal Officials.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Mayor and City Council of this place go to Rock Island and Davenport on Monday, on a visit, at the invitation of the city authorities of those places. Spencer's Band is to accompany the party, and considerable of a time is looked for.

Nearly Fatal Accident—Camp-Meeting—Death of an Aged Pauper.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 25.—James Ross, an old settler and citizen of this county, came near being killed, last night. While driving home in his buggy, the horses took fright, ran against a fence, and threw him forward under the horses' feet, where he was badly trampled and cut. The doctor pronounced him out of danger to-day.

The Methodist camp-meeting, six miles east of town, had to scatter this afternoon, owing to a heavy rain-storm, which commenced at 2 o'clock.

"Ned," a 70 year old pauper, died at the county farm yesterday.

Arrest of a Murderer—Track-Laying on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 25.—A despatch from Stewartsville, twelve miles east of St. Joseph, this morning, states that the man arrested there at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon proves to be the man Doyle who poisoned John C. Foster, while riding in Foster's wagon from Amazonia, Mo., on Monday last, Foster dying immediately on his arrival, but living long enough to tell who did it. The particulars you have already received.

Track-laying on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad is being pushed rapidly forward. The road thus far completed is superior to any we have ever seen for a new road. We are also informed that track-laying will be commenced soon from Kirksville this way.

WISCONSIN.

Condition of Ole Bull—State University—Personal—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Aug. 25.—Ole Bull and his wife arrived here to-day, and will, probably, remain some weeks. His primary step and general appearance are not indicative of his being in a dangerous condition, as has been reported. His recent illness originated from derangement of the bowels, there being no difficulty with the brain, as reported, and he has nearly recovered his health. He will not, however, engage in the extended concert tour which he had proposed, at present.

The fall term of the State University opens on Wednesday, with some three hundred students, and more coming. President Twombly makes a favorable impression, and has been devoting special attention to the Ladies' Department, much gratifying its members, who are now placed on fully equal terms with the gentlemen.

Among the visitors here, just now, are General Bradley T. Johnson, one of Stonewall Jackson's officers, who used to trouble Israel around Washington.

Many of the unterrified Democracy here do not attempt to disguise their dissatisfaction at the result of the late Democratic Convention, especially at Doolittle's nomination.

Returns of the election of Delegates to the Republican State Convention so far, rather favor Smith.

Further from Ben. Butler.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—General Butler, in his speech at Springfield last evening, said the Boston Advertiser's enmity to him was accounted for by his (Butler's) threat to sue that paper for libelling Anna Dickinson, when she, a poor, friendless girl, gave her first lecture in Boston. Butler then rehearsed his differences with the Republican party. He declared that the bondholders ought not to be paid in gold till the soldiers' pensions are paid in gold. In referring to his political career, he acknowledged that he voted fifty-seven times in the Charleston Convention for Jeff. Davis as a Presidential nominee. He did it to save the Union, but when his Southern friends became traitors he was ready to beat down secession. Butler rehearsed and defended his Congressional career, and told how he had been urged by his friends to be a candidate for Governor. He had concluded to do so, and would announce it openly and boldly, and not get a committee down in a rum tavern somewhere to say it for him. The remainder of Butler's speech was devoted to an attack on the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, and a lengthy discussion of the labor and tariff questions.

Homicide.

ST. PAUL.—A sub-contractor on the West Wisconsin Railway, name unknown, was shot near Hudson, Wis., last night, by one of his men, who attacked him for a debt. The wound was in the stomach, and proved fatal. The Indians gave their help. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Statistics in Regard to State Republican Organizations.

Summary of the Forthcoming Agricultural Report.

Important Decision Relative to Imitation Imported Cigar Stamps.

Population of the Respective States and Territories.

Interesting Despatches from Vincent Colyer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOCAL REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—From statements just published, it appears that fourteen States have permanent Republican organizations in this city, with united membership of 2,030. The Western States having associations here are as follows, with the amount of money contributed annually to political purposes, and the number of members to each: Ohio Association, 300 members; amount of annual contributions to State political purposes, $1,500. Illinois Association, 180 members; contributes, $1,080. Indiana Association, 75 members; $1,000. Michigan Association, 131 members; $1,100. Minnesota, 41 members; $250. Iowa, $105. Wisconsin Association, 75 members; $600. Kentucky Association, twenty-five members, $200. The New York Association has the largest membership of all, showing upward of 600 names, and credits of annual contributions to the sum of $4,500. Pennsylvania comes next, with 250 members, but with only $1,100 annual contribution. The Massachusetts Association, with only ninety-five members, raises $2,000 annually to help swell the Republican majority in that State. Besides the State Associations and the Republican Congressional Club, there are two general associations of the present character—one of all the States combined, known as the Central Association, of which the President of each State club is an ex-officio member, and the Southern Republican Association, composed of residents from all the Southern States, which numbers about 250 members.

NOW AT THE JAIL.

Dennis Dailen, the murderer of John McCarthy, and now under confinement in the District jail, made a violent attack on James, his assistant, who is imprisoned in the same cell with him as accessory to the killing. Daden tried to choke James, and also seriously injured himself by butting his head against the floor and wall of the cell. He has been much oppressed recently, and it is stated his mind has become affected by remorse.

THE CROPS.

The forthcoming report from the Agricultural Department will be largely devoted to statistics of the cotton crop and other Southern staples. According to advices just received, the entire cotton region has been afflicted with unprecedented drouth, which, in some instances, will seriously impair the yield. The breadth planted this year, as compared with last, shows a falling off of at least 20 per cent, while the yield will scarcely exceed 80 per cent of the usual crop. In some of the richest cotton districts the army-worm has appeared in larger numbers than ever before, and the boll-worm is also reported in several sections of the South. Accounts from the Louisiana sugar districts are more encouraging, and the yield, in some instances, is placed as high as 250,000 hogsheads. Virginia and Maryland will fall largely behind in both the tobacco and corn crops, these being cut short by drought, both early and late in the season.

PRESIDENTIAL HORSES IMPOUNDED.

The Poundmaster of this city, yesterday, captured three horses roaming in an adjacent street to the Executive Mansion, and, after they were driven to the pound, it was discovered that they belonged to President Grant. An application for their release was made immediately, but the Poundmaster declined to do so until the legal fees, $3 for each horse, should be paid. The money was produced, and the animals turned over to the hostler, who returned them to the White House lot.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THE DISTRICT

will extend an invitation to the Grand Encampment of the United States, which meets in Baltimore next month, to visit this city on September 22, for the purpose of paying respects to the President. The visitors will be handsomely entertained by the Masons of this city.

[To the Associated Press.]

IMITATION IMPORTED CIGAR STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the revenue law will not reach the case of cigar dealers who use imitation imported stamps upon boxes of domestic cigars. He says that unless importers receive protection from the courts nothing can be done without additional legislation by Congress.

THE CENSUS.

From advance sheets of the census, it appears that the population of the various States and Territories, as officially and finally revised at the Census Office, is as follows:

Alabama	[illegible]	Nebraska	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	Nevada	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	New Hampshire	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	New Jersey	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	New Mexico	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Dakota	[illegible]	North Carolina	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]
Dist. of Columbia	[illegible]	Oregon	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	Rhode Island	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	South Carolina	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	Tennessee	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Texas	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	Vermont	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	Virginia	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	Washington Ter.	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	West Virginia	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	Wisconsin	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	Wyoming Ter.	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]		
Minnesota	[illegible]	Population of States and Territories	38,555,983
Mississippi	[illegible]		
Missouri	[illegible]		
Montana	[illegible]		

PATENTS EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the following patents: Thomas J. Chubb, of New York, for separating ore; George C. Dolph, of West Andover, O., for mowing machines; James A. Watrous, of Green Springs, O., for apparatus for tightening tire; and Andrew Dilhman, of Joliet, Ill., for an extension of his patent for a corn-sheller.

FRAUDULENT PENSIONS DISCOVERED.

It has been the opinion of Treasury officials for some time past that the rapid and continued increase of claimants on the pension lists after the war had so long terminated was somewhat irregular. Investigations have been made from time to time, but these have only developed isolated cases of fraud, in most of which the offenders have been brought to justice. Detectives in the service of the Treasury Department now profess to have got on the track of information which, when thoroughly sifted, will open up a wide field of fraud in this branch of the public service. It is asserted that combinations exist, extending throughout the large cities, especially in the Southern States, which have made a regular business of working up fraudulent claims of colored claimants who never had an existence except in the imaginations of the swindlers.

THE TEA TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

An official report concerning the tea trade, from the United States Consul at Amoy, China, says the tea market opened on the 23d of December, in Amoy, and the crop of 1871-72, of Oolong, is fully up to that of last season in quality, and not likely to fall short in quantity. The market for the United States opened at prices certainly one-fourth above the opening rates of last year, and in three days purchases amounted to 10,000 packages above the actual arrivals—part of the crop only in many cases having come down from the country. Prices are so irregular it is difficult to give exact quotations. Teas grading from fine upward are eagerly bought as they arrive.

DEAD LETTERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A special despatch from Washington says that an interesting legal question is before the Postmaster General's Department, arising out of an application made by detectives for three letters lately received at the Council Bluffs Post Office, bearing the address of fictitious names, which were returned to the Dead Letter Office. The detectives state that the letters will afford a clue to counterfeiting operations at Council Bluffs, where a large gang of counterfeiters have been arrested, but the Postmaster General says the delivery of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office is unauthorized. There will probably be a reference of the case to the Department of Justice.

DESPATCHES FROM VINCENT COLYER.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior to-day received, via Santa Fe, the following despatch from Vincent Colyer, dated Fort Craig, N. M., August 20:

"I arrived here this morning, and expect to leave for Camp Apache on Tuesday. A party of Apaches arrived yesterday at Grant County, in six days from Cochise's band. They report him in the Sonora mountains. His band has been scattered and six killed by Mexican scouts. The Mexican Government is offering a large bounty for Apache scalps. Cochise is killing his horses for food. The Apaches here are in lamentation. Their story is given for what it is worth."

The following was also received from Mr. Colyer, and dated Canson, Allmoss County, August 29:

"I arrived here yesterday, and found nearly all the Indians scattered from the agency, [illegible] New Mexico. [illegible]"

Indian Hostilities Threatened.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Captain Brown, U. S. A., sends a message from Los Flores to Los Angeles, that he must have a larger force or an Indian war is inevitable. The number of Indians in Southern California is too insignificant to leave any doubt of the final result.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.—The Carmechet [illegible] mill, at Hopkinton, was burned last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 25.—A fire occurred here [illegible]

Loss, $200,000; insurance, $75,000. A man named John Shannon, who was in the city jail, was burned to death before help could reach him.

OSWEGO, Oct. [sic], Aug. 25.—A fire this afternoon burned Hobb's Hotel, Concert Hall, and six dwelling houses and barns. Loss, $25,000.

INDIANA.

Reunion of Soldiers—Terrible Accident—State Camp-Meeting Association—New Company.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—A grand reunion of the soldiers of Hamilton County was held at Noblesville to-day. The people from all parts of the county and adjoining ones turned out, till not less than 4,000 or 5,000 persons were on the ground. General Tom Brown, United States District Attorney, delivered the principal speech of the day. It was an able effort, being a clear and candid review of the causes that led to the war, and the results accruing to us as a nation. Addresses were made, also, by Hon. W. W. Conner, and John Stafford.

A man named Jacob Zett, engaged in threshing wheat for I. N. Whistler, at Arcadia, to-day, caught his hand in the threshing machine, and had his arm torn off at the elbow. He suffered intensely, and grave fears are entertained of his recovery, owing to exhaustion consequent upon the loss of blood.

A State camp-meeting association is to be formed, which will purchase and fit up grounds in this vicinity after the style of the famous camp grounds in the East, and then sell a number of lots to parties who wish to erect summer-houses where they can go and spend the summer months, including the camp-meeting season. It is intended to provide bathing facilities for ladies and children, shut out from public intrusion, and to make the whole arrangement complete and attractive.

Articles of association of the Angola Manufacturing Company, of Steuben County, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The object of the company is the manufacture of steam engines, mill machinery, agricultural implements, etc. The capital stock is placed at $25,000, and the term of existence fifty years.

Suicide.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 25.—Jennie Hope, a young girl who recently came to this city from Indianapolis, died at an alleged house of ill-fame, to-day, from the effects of morphine, taken with suicidal intent. Her relations reside in Connersville, Ind., and are said to be highly respectable. The cause of the suicide is supposed to be desertion by a lover.

This evening, in another part of the city, a girl named Jennie Downs, aged 18, deliberately swallowed a large quantity of morphine, to end a sad life. She died shortly after 10 o'clock.

The Brooks Murder Case.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 25.—Judge Biddle, of the Carroll County Circuit Court, after hearing the arguments on the motion for a new trial in the Brooks murder case, declined to grant it, and Brooks' sentence of death and the time for the execution thereof will be pronounced next week.

OHIO.

Homicide at Ashland—Republican Judicial Nomination—General Schneider.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ASHLAND, O., Aug. 25.—This evening, about 5 o'clock, Isaac Jones, employed as a drayman for Alle & Damp, shot James Briggs, who died in twenty minutes after. Some time since Jones turned States' evidence against Briggs, and there has been an old grudge on that account. Briggs, being under the influence of liquor, followed Jones around, and provoked a quarrel, which resulted as above. The sympathies of the people are with Jones, who is an honest and hard-working man. He gave himself up to the law, but will be cleared, as he shot in self-defence. Briggs has no family.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 25.—Darius Dirlam was nominated at a Republican Convention in this city, to-day, for Judge of the Second Subdivision of the Sixth Congressional District. There was a long and bitter contest between Isaac Gass, of Richland; John J. Gurley, of Morrow, and Wm. Osborn of Ashland. Mr. Dirlam was finally chosen as a compromise candidate, and was nominated after a majority of the Ashland delegation had withdrawn from the convention. Mr. Dirlam is a man of acknowledged ability. The district is very close.

CANTON, O., Aug. 25.—The remains of General Edward F. Schneider reached here to-day. His funeral will take place at 4 o'clock p. m. on Sunday next.

The Cincinnati & Dayton Railroad—Accidental Drowning—Storm.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Judge Hoganie this morning granted a motion setting aside a sale of the Cincinnati & Dayton Railroad, and dismissed the Receiver, under a former order of injunction obtained by the Secretary of State to the aforesaid company. The effect of this decision is favorable to John C. Fremont and others of the Kentucky & Great Eastern Railway, who are here in the interest of their road, by way of a tunnel under the Walnut Hills.

Wm. Earle Ryder, a well-known citizen, was drowned last night, accidentally, by stepping off a wharf boat at the Fifth street landing.

A telegram from Crestline reports a storm there yesterday afternoon, of wind, hail and rain. Trees and houses were blown down. The engine house of the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway was wrecked. No lives were lost.

MISSOURI.

North Missouri Railway—Fatal Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 25.—Yesterday the Sheriff of Wyandotte County, Kan., at the instance of McKnight, Green & Co., of this city, attached an engine and twenty-two stock cars belonging to the North Missouri Railroad for $6,000. The road entered counter suit against the above parties, claiming $50,000 damages of the latter, on the ground of detention of property necessary for their use as common carriers.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Judge Lindley to-day refused to dissolve the injunction applied for yesterday to enjoin the sale of the North Missouri Railroad. The sale will, therefore, take place to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The County Court, this afternoon, ordered the counsel to take steps to secure the public interests in the matter of the sale of the North Missouri Railway to-morrow by notifying the purchaser at said sale of the claim of the county that the second mortgage is invalid, and was executed without authority of law, and that the purchasers of the road subject themselves to the rights, equitable as well as legal, of the county as a stockholder in said corporation.

Joseph D. Leighton, engineer of the St. Louis cotton mill, corner of Seventh and Soulard streets, was instantly killed, to-day, by the knocking out of a cylinder head, caused by the breaking of a cross head to which was attached the piston of the engine.

KANSAS.

A Minister Assaulted—Chicago & Southwestern Railroad.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Aug. 25.—Rev. John Beck, a minister of this place, was seriously beaten and shot by a gang of rowdies at a camp-meeting near Rulo, Neb., a few days since.

The Chicago & Southwestern Railroad, running from this place to Chicago, will finish its track laying to-morrow, and through trains will commence running over the line the first of next month. This will shorten the distance from Leavenworth to Chicago about forty miles.

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE

Honorable Discharge of Mrs. Colburn.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—In the Buffenbarger case, the entire day has been consumed by counsel in arguing the motion to discharge Mrs. Colburn, the defendant, and about 5 o'clock she was honorably discharged.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce:

Place of observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Change in Barom. in last 24 hours.	Change in Ther. in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fair
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Escanaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The barometer has continued to fall during the day over the Middle Atlantic States, with increasing southerly winds. An area of low pressure has developed from Ohio to Arkansas and Missouri. The barometer has fallen on the Gulf, and rapidly in Northern Florida. No reports have been received since Thursday afternoon from Lower Florida, but there is evidence of the existence of a cyclone central near St. Augustine.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise from Lake Superior to Maine, but will continue low south of the Ohio, with local storms to-night and Saturday from Iowa and Arkansas to New Jersey, and of special severity in the Ohio Valley, Southeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Florida. The cyclone will, probably, on Saturday, move over Southern Georgia, with increasing easterly winds on the South Atlantic coast.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 19¾@19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $5.50@5.75. Wheat quiet, and held firmly at $1.14@1.16. Corn quiet and weak at 51@52c. Rye quiet, 65@66c. Oats and barley unchanged.

OILS—Linseed quiet at 90c. Lard, 10@10½c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 16@17c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 20@23c.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm at $13.50. Lard quiet and firm. Bulk meats held higher; shoulders sales 5¼c, 5⅜c asked; sides, 6c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders held at 6¼c; clear rib, sales at 7¾@7⅞c; clear held at 7⅞@8¼c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and held firmly at 89c.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—Cattle—Receipts principally light weights.

Shipped to Chicago—5 cars, 145 head.

Shipped to St. Louis—12 cars, 345 head.

Shipped to Kansas City—[illegible] head.

Driven into the country for grazing—[illegible] head.

Left in yards—[illegible] head.

Market quiet.

—Eight months ago the Democrats obtained control of the administration of State affairs in Alabama. The results are thus shown by the Montgomery *Journal*: [illegible]

FIRE IN THE WEST DIVISION.

A Woman Burned to Death, and her Husband and Child Exposed to Die.

A fire, attended by loss of life, occurred in the West Division, at half past 12 o'clock this morning, and two persons were so badly burned that their lives are despaired of. At the hour mentioned, Jacob Ribskale, who occupies a building on Second street, four doors from Reuben street, was awakened by inhaling smoke, and when he got up he found that his house was on fire. He called his wife, and picked up his child, a babe 5 months old which was lying beside her, and started for the street, thinking his wife would follow him. The smoke was very thick in the room, and when he opened the bedroom door he found that the stairway was enveloped in flames, which were creeping up the building toward the roof. He could not get at any of the windows, and realizing if he remained there that two more lives would be sacrificed, he determined to rush through the flames and endeavor to reach the sidewalk. He jumped down the stairs as rapidly as possible, partly falling over two or three steps, and reached the sidewalk alive. In his progress a sheet of flames struck him in the breast and face, and burned the skin and his clothes badly. The baby's garments were burned to a crisp, and its little body blistered and charred so that its life is in danger. Mr. Ribskale's injuries are severe, and his recovery is considered doubtful. The neighbors took charge of them, and physicians were called in and did what they could to relieve their sufferings. Mrs. Ribskale evidently lost her way in the smoke, and was smothered to death. After the fire was put out her body was found near the bed, so much charred that her features could not be recognized. The flames destroyed the upper portion of the building, damaging it to the extent of $800. The first floor was occupied by Ribskale as a butcher shop. His stock was damaged $200; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was a large number of people present, and some of them volunteered to rescue Mrs. Ribskale, but they were unable to enter the building on account of the heat.

POLITICAL.

The California election will be held on Wednesday, September 6, instead of Tuesday the 5th, as generally reported.

—It is reported that Mr. Vibbert, the most active temperance canvasser in Massachusetts, has come out most decidedly against General Butler.

—The Republicans carried the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky in the recent election by nearly 3,000 majority, on the Governor's vote. And they reduced the Democratic majority in the Seventh District to 2,151, an actual gain of 1,215 votes.

—The vote in North Carolina on the convention was unusually heavy. Last year the total vote for Attorney General was 174,000. The vote on convention will not fall short of 180,000, and will probably be still greater. The total, with twenty-three counties to hear from, is 158,900.

—Ex-Governor Pease and others, of Texas, have issued a call for a State Convention in Austin on the 20th of September, to express the sense of the people in regard to "the exorbitant expenditures and enormous taxes to which they are subjected," and to "memorialize the authorities to reduce taxation and to call a general election."

—Governor Davis, of Texas, has issued a singular election circular. The State police appointed by him are to have charge of the polling places, and he says that no persons will be allowed to remain about them during the voting, and that all meetings on that day are prohibited. The Galveston *Bulletin* denounces this plan as intended to keep away all canvassers and challengers.

—Speaking of the Louisiana Custom House outrage on the Republican party, the New York *Tribune* says:

"We have no confirmation of the intended removal by the President of the New Orleans officers who have disgraced his appointment. It is a pity that so needlessly delayed. The President cannot afford to accept any responsibility for the shameful conduct of Collector Casey, Marshal Packard, and their associates. The Republican administration that sustains men in United States troops and United States Custom Houses for shutting out Republican delegates or overawing a Republican Convention is mad."

—The Hon. A. H. Stephens continues to blaze away at the New Departure and at all Democrats who give it their countenance. The following is his latest: "One of our contemporaries who is so anxious for peace and unity in the Democratic ranks *just now*, says we should *fire* upon the *enemy* and not upon *friends*. That is exactly our position; but which of the two was the most dangerous enemy to Troy, the bold Achilles or the crafty, base, insidious Sinon?"

—The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* renews its advice that the Southern Democrats should not send delegates to the next National Democratic Convention. It says: "By taking part in that convention we become parties to, and bound by, all its resolutions, which may lead to discord among ourselves, and at the same time prove a burden and embarrassment to the Northern party we would aid. By abstaining from participating, we will continue free to act as circumstances may dictate, and neither be compromised ourselves nor compromise others. If we afterward co-operate with either of the Northern parties, we do so on the principle of supporting the lesser evil."

—Mr. Reucher, of the Santa Fe *Democrat*, was so busy, last week, attending to some mining matters, that he was compelled to leave his paper in the hands of his Mexican assistant. This ambitious Aztec, zealous to distinguish himself in his profession, and to strike a blow for the cause of his party, publishes a list of New York Court House expenditures, upon which he bases a savage attack upon Hall and Connolly, Ingersoll and Garvey, denouncing them as Radical thieves, and predicting ruin and pillage to the citizens of New Mexico if they elect the Republican ticket. *Que soleta de ladrones!* he exclaims; "what a horde of robbers are these Republican officials!" Mr. Reucher was last seen riding rapidly in the direction of Santa Fe, with a Derringer in each hand and a bowie-knife in his teeth. It was conjectured he had seen his paper, and yearned to see his assistant.

—The *Woman's Journal* advocates the re-election of Governor Claflin in Massachusetts. It says: "Mr. Rice, or Mr. Dawes, or Mr. Washburn may be suffragists, for aught we know to the contrary. We hope they are. But until we do know, the women naturally prefer to 'let well enough alone.'" In noticing this, the Springfield *Republican* says that the candidate will not be of so much consequence as the platform, and adds: "Last year a small majority voted it down at Worcester, but there has been a great change since then, and we believe a majority of the Republicans in Massachusetts to-day favor the admission of women to office and to the ballot. Let the *Woman's Journal* and those it represents press for a resolution at Worcester, on the 27th of September, expressing this change in the sentiment of the party, and then, whatever candidate is nominated, the principle of woman's equality will be maintained."

—The Republicans of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, are not happy. The agitation of the Sunday and liquor law question has resulted in a schism. It appears that the positions of the candidate for the Legislature was not satisfactory to Judge Spalding and others, who assumed, in an address to the people of the country, that they had pledged themselves in favor of repeal or modification. The anti-repealers immediately put a true-blue ticket in the field—and there they are. The regularly nominated candidates are now out in a card, in which they declare themselves "not pledged to the repeal or modification of the Sunday and liquor laws," which the *Leader* thinks puts them right on the record, and ought to satisfy and gratify the scruples of Judge Spalding, the more especially as the bolters "decline to pledge their own ticket on any specific issue of the campaign." There is a suspicion that there is some other motive for the bolt than appears on the surface. The bolters, in fact, do charge that the convention which manufactured the regular ticket was packed, and organized with the express purpose of putting certain favorites in comfortable offices; which is very likely so. The Democrats seem to enjoy the schism, as it may enable them to slip seven Democrats into the Legislature, and thereby secure a United States Senator. The *Leader* and *Herald*, however, are very confident that the bolters' ticket will not get many votes—not a sufficient number at least to change the result.

—The present canvass of the Democrats in Ohio has been a series of unfortunate events. In the first place, the new departure, which was intended to strengthen the party, has divided it into quarrelling factions. Then the death of Mr. Vallandigham left them without any leader who was capable of uniting these factions. The doubtful transactions at the State Convention, by which General McCook received the nomination for Governor, in spite of the assertion of several respectable witnesses that General Ewing had the most ballots, disheartened many of General Ewing's friends. The belief that Mr. Pendleton is the Democratic candidate for United States Senator has also disheartened many others. The open disaffection of Colonel Connell will take away many votes. And now it is reported that, just as the canvass is becoming lively, General McCook has been attacked with a disease which will probably confine him for the remainder of the canvass. General McCook is one of the best canvassers in the State, and the loss of his services will seriously affect the result. Of all these unfortunate circumstances, however, the most important is the prominence of Mr. Pendleton, who persists in being a candidate for Senator and for President. He is a Revolutionist, who, like Mr. Alexander H. Stevens, "accepts nothing" as valid in the reconstruction policy of the administration or the constitutional amendments. His financial policy is to dishonest for any party to carry. If, with all its misfortunes, the Democratic party can carry Ohio this year, Ohio may properly be classed as a Democratic State.

A Wife Ten Years in Man's Clothing.

From the Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.

One of the most remarkable instances of woman's attachment to man and heroism under adversity came to our notice to-day. To begin at the commencement, we will state that in 1860 a young lady in the city of Auburn, N. Y., the daughter of wealthy parents, eloped with a young man named Niles, a railroad engineer, and both proceeded to Toledo. They were pursued by an infuriated brother of the young lady, and in the latter place, to avoid detection, after the marriage ceremony had been performed, the young lady arrayed herself in male attire. In this disguise, and while sailing apples, she passed her brother several times on the street without recognition on his part. Shortly afterward, early in the war, the two went south to Nashville, Tennessee, where Niles procured employment as a locomotive engineer, his wife engaging as fireman, still keeping up her disguise. Between Nashville and Chattanooga a shot from a rebel inflicted a serious wound upon the engineer, and he was taken to the Government hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn. His wife followed, and to her careful nursing Niles owes his life. When sufficiently recovered to undergo the hardships of travelling they returned to Cleveland. A few months later the alleged gold discoveries at Mandock, Canada, attracted them thither, and the wife accompanied her husband, still in masculine garments. The vicissitudes of her career, exposed to hardships and accidents, were too severe, however, and a few weeks since she died at Cleveland, after a brief illness. Niles, who is now in this city, is a man about 40 years of age, and does not refer to the heroic devotion of his wife but in terms of the warmest admiration.

A Remarkable Discovery.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A correspondent of the *Enquirer*, writing from Bethel, Ohio, says: "It being rumored about that a remarkable discovery had been made by a farmer about nine or ten miles from here while digging a well, I decided to satisfy my own curiosity by making a flying visit to the spot where the excavation was making. On arriving I found the workmen digging. The dirt, or clay, which they were drawing out was of a dark blue or lead color, soft, tough, and without a particle of sand or gravel. Thirty-two feet below the surface they struck several strata of old straw, pea-vines, wood, etc. Although considerably decomposed, the joints and blades of the straw were quite discernible, and, on breaking the piece, legions of larvæ and the shells of black bugs, which resembled in size and shape the common black potato bug, which are so destructive at the present day. The wood resembled the pine or cedar species, and the surface was coated with a golden-looking substance which was of a very solid nature—doubtless once the gilded architectural finish of some golden temple or chariot; at least it is certainly sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical that the earth was once deluged, and that those insects, in their feeble efforts to save themselves from the wild and sweeping billows, had lodged on the drifting straws from the harvest-field of some unknown people, there and then to slumber for all time to come."

M. C. HAMM is the authorized circulator of THE TRIBUNE in [illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Members of CHICAGO COMMANDERY No. 19 K. T., are herby notified to be at their asylum, Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., in full uniform, on Sunday, Aug. 27, at 10 a. m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late Companion-in-Arms, Sir Wm. D. Baker.

By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Asylum of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.

There will be a Special Conclave this (SATURDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Sir Knights of Apollo Commandery are hereby ordered to assemble in Conclave SUNDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock a. m., to attend the funeral of our deceased Frater Sir William Davis Baker.

By order of E. B. MYERS, Commander.

E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER CONTAINS:

I. SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS DURING THE YEARS 1860-69.

A Series of Graphic and Brilliant Sketches, by EDWARD WHYMPER.

CHAPTERS I. AND II.

PROFUSELY AND EXQUISITELY ILLUSTRATED

After the unrivalled Drawings by the Author.

TO BE CONTINUED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

[illegible]

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

FOUR MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

"Poor Miss Finch."

A new and beautifully illustrated serial story, by

WILKIE COLLINS,

Author of "The Woman in White," "The Moonstone," &c., has just commenced in

Harper's Weekly.

New Subscribers will be supplied with the WEEKLY from No. 766 (for September 2), in which Number this story began, to the close of the year, four months, for ONE DOLLAR.

HARPER'S WEEKLY contains one-third more reading matter, a larger number of Illustrations, and is conspicuously better Edited and Printed than any other Illustrated Newspaper. Its circulation is four times that of any similar publication.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, to one address, for one year, $10.00; or any two for $7.00.

CAMP MEETING.

CAMP MEETING AT DESPLAINES.

On Sunday, August 27, a special train will leave the Wisconsin Division Depot of the C. & N. W. Railway, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts, at 9 a. m., for the Camp Grounds at Desplaines. Returning, will leave the Camp Grounds at 5 p. m. Fare for the round trip, $1.00. Tickets must be purchased at the office in the depot.

H. P. STANWOOD, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

JOHN C. GAULT, Gen'l Supt.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TO EXCHANGE FOR Greenbacks OR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE.

The Large and Splendid Side-Wheel Steamer

SHEBOYGAN,

Will leave Goodrich Steamboat Landing for Racine and Milwaukee, SATURDAY EVENING, August 26, at 8 o'clock, arriving back in Chicago early Monday morning. Fare for the round trip only $4, berths included.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system [illegible]

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate. [illegible]

MACKEREL, ETC.

LOOK. [illegible]

THE TURF.

1871. DEXTER 1871.

TROTTING PARK!

INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE DEXTER PARK DRIVING ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO.

TRUSTEES:

H. A. GAGE, C. B. FARWELL, IRA HOLMES, JAMES STINSON, J. B. SHERMAN, B. H. CAMPBELL, PETER SCHUTTLER.

PREMIUMS, $22,800.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, & Saturday, Aug. 23, 24, 25, and 26.

LIST OF ENTRIES FOR THE LAST DAY!

Saturday, August 26.

PURSE No. 10—$2,500—For horses that have never beaten 2:30 [illegible]

Purse No. 11—$5,000 FOR ALL HORSES. $2,500, $1,500, $1,000.

A. F. Fawcett's ch. s. BASHAW, Jr.

G. A. Hickok's b. m. LUCY.

Budd Doble's b. m. GOLDSMITH MAID.

Graves & Loomis' b. g. CHICAGO, formerly Rockey.

Horses will be called at 2:15 p. m., and will start at [illegible]

[illegible]

Single tickets, $1; Quarter stretch tickets, $1.50.

C. E. COBURN, Sec'y, 91 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

J. A. HOLMES, Treasurer.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

To accommodate the rush of people to witness the Trotting of

GOLDSMITH MAID, LUCY, BASHAW, JR., AND CHICAGO,

SPECIAL TRAINS

Will be run to the Stock Yards

At 1 o'clock this Afternoon,

By the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. from the Madison-st. Depot, and by the Rock Island Railroad Company at 1:30 p. m., from their depot on Van Buren-st.

CARPETS.

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE! Importations Direct.

MESSRS. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO. are now receiving their Foreign Carpets Direct in Bond in this City, avoiding the delay heretofore occasioned by getting goods through the Eastern Warehouses. We have just received 90 bales Fine Brussels and Velvet Carpets, new and elegant designs. Call and examine them.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 111, 113, & 115 Wabash-Av.

FURNISHING GOODS.

WELCH, MARGETSON & CO., 16 & 17 Cheapside, London,

MANUFACTURERS & WAREHOUSEMEN

Gentlemen's Ties, Shirts, Collars, Flannels, Spun Silk and Fancy Cotton Shirtings, Scarves, Mufflers, Puggarees, Braces, Belts, Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rugs, Umbrellas, Portmanteaux, Hat Cases, &c., &c.

MANUFACTORIES: BRIDGE-PLACE, SOUTHWARK; FOYLE-ST., LONDONDERRY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application.

RUBBER HOSE.

FIRE! FIRE!!

To Planing Mills and Manufactories.

FOR SALE.

3,000 feet Rubber Hose, in 50 feet sections, with couplings; size, 2-inch and upwards; at 25c to 50c per foot, including couplings, at

GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, Nos. 190 and 192 Washington-st., Chicago.

ASSESSORS' NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assessor of the Town of West Chicago, in said county, has completed the assessment of property in the said Town of West Chicago for the year A. D. 1871, and that the said assessment rolls will be open at the office of the Town Clerk, Room 6 Tyler Building, southwest corner West Randolph and Canal-sts., in the City of Chicago, for inspection, correction, and revision, for ten days from the first publication of this notice, to-wit, from the 24th day of August, A. D. 1871.

The undersigned, Assessor of said Town of West Chicago, the Town Clerk, and Supervisor of said town will be present at said place, during the time aforesaid, to correct and review said assessment.

Dated at the Town of West Chicago, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1871.

W. H. HEAFFORD, Town Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, TOWN OF SOUTH CHICAGO, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assessor of the Town of South Chicago, in said county, has completed the assessment of property in the said Town of South Chicago for the year A. D. 1871, and that the said assessment rolls will be open at the office of the Town Clerk, Rooms 3, Nos. 164 and 166 Randolph-st., in the City of Chicago, for inspection, correction, and revision, for ten (10) days from the first publication of this notice, to wit, from the 24th day of August, 1871.

The undersigned, Assessor of said Town of South Chicago, the Town Clerk, and Supervisor of said town will be present at said place, during the time aforesaid, to correct and review said assessment.

Dated at the Town of South Chicago, this twenty fourth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JULIUS ROSENTHAL, Town Assessor.

WANTED.

Business Wanted.

The advertiser would like to invest about four thousand dollars in some good business [illegible] Address L 138, Tribune office.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON BEDSTEADS,

Of all kinds, cheap and ornamental, at the Factory, 151 and 153 East Kinzie-st.

OCULIST.

DR. B. B. SCHWARZBACH, OCULIST.

Late attending Surgeon to the Eye Clinics of the Royal University at Berlin, Germany, 158 East Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS.

GENTS' DRESS SILK HATS,

And all the New and Nobby Styles of Soft and and Stiff Hats.

BARNES & CO.,

The Leading Hatters of the West,

COR. WASHINGTON AND CLARK-STS.

Dress Silk Hats, BROADWAY STYLE.

BREWSTER, Hatter,

And Importer of English Hats,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

NOW READY.

ALL THE New York and Boston Latest Fall Styles

Hats & Caps,

At 124 Dearborn-st.

O. A. COOPER, Agt.

Closing out Summer Hats at cost.

VELVETS.

Velvets.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

Will open this morning, an importation of Trimming Velvets, comprising a great variety of colors, widths, and qualities.

WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

STARCH.

DURYEAS' SATIN GLOSS STARCH.

In 6-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Paper.

TRY IT!

Gives a BEAUTIFUL WHITE and GLOSSY FINISH, besides renders fabrics very durable.

NO OTHER STARCH SO EASILY USED OR SO ECONOMICAL.

USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

DURYEAS' SUPERIOR STARCH. Also for Laundry.

DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH AND MAIZENA.

MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM SELECTED CORN.

The above goods are pronounced by the following disinterested judges at the following exhibitions to be

The Best in the World,

As each received First Prize Medals for

"PERFECTION OF QUALITY,"

AT [illegible]

Of the Netherlands, at Amsterdam [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Be sure you get the above goods.

HENRY C. SMITH, Agent, 106 South Water-st., Chicago.

WM. DURYEA, General Agent, 49 & 51 Park-place, N. Y. City.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.

145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.

Manufactured exclusively by the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

FOR WHOLESALE BY FRANK STURGES & CO.

And for sale by the trade everywhere.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. [illegible] The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:

La Rosa de Santiago, La Antiguedad, Flor del Fumar, Flor de Lozano, E. Gonzales, Aguila de Oro, Carolina, Upmann, Cabanas, Henry Clay, Legitimidad, Muria, Partagas, Figaro, Espanola, Intimidad, Bonita, La Reforma, Aquila Universal, Excepcion, Meridiana.

PARK & TILFORD, 921 and 923 Broadway.

New York, Aug. 1, 1871.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. GEO. BOHNER has been admitted as a partner in our firm. EATON & BROWN.

The name of the firm has been changed to BROWN & BOHNER.

R. K. BROWN, GEO. BOHNER, S. B. EATON.

Chicago, August 24.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Printing Office FOR SALE.

A complete Job Printing Office, located in Chicago in the best business portion of the city. It contains a 4-horse power engine, new, a Medium Cylinder Potter Press, an Eighth Medium Gordon Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, 75 fonts Job Type, 1,000 pounds of Pearl, Agate, Nonpareil, Brevier, and Long Primer Book Type, all in good condition. Will be sold for about one-half its value.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago Type Foundry.

FOR SALE.

The stock, good will, business, &c., of a hardware concern, established ten years ago in a growing Western city. Favorable terms to the right man. For particulars apply to MILLER, BROS. & KEEP, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale or Rent.

The SHEFFIELD STEAM FLOURING MILLS, at [illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES.

[illegible]

The Old Original Twenty-five Cent California Meal Restaurant, 144 EAST MADISON-ST.

[illegible]

SCHOOL BOOKS.

TO BOOKSELLERS

We now have in store, and shall keep constantly on hand, a large and complete stock of the publications of

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

INCLUDING

Union Readers, Robinson's Mathematics, Kerl's Grammars and Rhetoric, Spencerian Copy Books, Swinton's New History of U. S., Willson's School Histories, Bryant & Stratton's Bookkeeping, Gray's Botanies, Fasquelle's French Series, Woodbury's German Series, Townsend's Civil Government, Randall's Elocution, and the many other Standard Works comprising

The American Educational Series.

We offer the above Popular Books to the Trade at Prices EQUALLY FAVORABLE with other School Books.

Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock, as we are confident we can exhibit the largest and best assorted stock of School Books, as well as of Stationery, Periodicals and Miscellaneous Literature to be found west of New York.

Address

THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 121 & 123 State-st., Chicago.

LEADING SCHOOL BOOKS

The series of School Books published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, comprise, among others:

Davies' Mathematics, Monteith's Geographies, Clark's Grammars, The Independent Readers, Cleveland's Compendiums, Willard's Histories, Steele's Scientific Manuals, National Readers, Barnes' Brief History of U. S. (new), Wood's Botanies, Worman's German Series,

And over Two Hundred Other Works comprising

The National Educational Series.

Full supplies of the publications of Messrs. Barnes & Co. always kept in stock, and furnished to dealers at the best discounts. Address

THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 121 and 123 State-st., Chicago.

WAREHOUSING.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

UNITED STATES Warehouse Company OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $558,600

Chartered 1838.

This Company receives on STORAGE in their Granary (the most elaborate and complete in the country) Grain at the following reduced rates, viz.:

WHEAT....1 ct per bushel per month

CORN.......1 ct per bushel per month

OATS....¾ ct per bushel per month

[illegible]

CASH ADVANCES made at 7 per cent interest, [illegible]

Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & CO., MILWAUKEE, are the Agents of the Company, and will make advances on shipments.

MUSIC BOOKS.

NOW READY:

EMERSON'S SINGING SCHOOL.

Compiled by one of the most eminent teachers in the country, and arranged carefully for the use of Singing School Teachers. There is in

Part 1—A Good Elementary Course.

" 2—A Fine Collection of Secular Music.

" 3—A Number of Church Tunes and Anthems.

Send stamp for Specimen Pages.

Send $6.00 per dozen for the Book.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

For High Schools!

THE HOUR OF SINGING.

[illegible]

PRICE, 90 CENTS.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

NEW BOOKS.

NOW READY.

HERMAN ON ESTOPPELS.

A treatise on the law of Estoppels, embracing in full the law on the subject. By Henry M. Herman, 8vo., [illegible] pages. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $6.

E. B. MYERS, Law Publisher, 91 Washington-st.

STAR STUDIES.

By E. COLBERT,

Of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Tells all that is known about Star Chemistry, and the conditions of existence on Planets and Stars.

126 pages, paper, 50c. By all Booksellers.

AUTOMATIC WASHER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Something wonderful in the art of Washing. [illegible]

GABRIEL DEWITT, Agent.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Cor. Irving Place and Sixteenth-st., NEW YORK.

Central and quiet in location, one block from Union Square, and in close proximity to all the places of public amusement. [illegible]

CHAS. B. FERRIN.

FINANCIAL.

Wanted, $800,

For one, two or three years, on good security. Will pay 10 per cent and small commission. Address BOX, Drawer 6249.

MONEY TO LOAN,

On first-class Chicago property. Funds in hand, and loans closed without delay.

MEAD & COE, 138 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

THE PARK SIDE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION

Offers Lots at present prices till September 15, when the price will be advanced [illegible]

HENRY T. CHACE, Sec'y P. S. H. A., 174 LaSalle-st.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

SEELY'S VANILLA & LEMON EXTRACTS!

[illegible]

GIVE THEM ONE TRIAL!

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 & 228 Lake-St., CHICAGO.

VICTOR SCALES

ADDRESS VICTOR SCALE CO. MOLINE, ILL.

Chicago House, 158 State-st.

INKS.

FRENCH CARMINE INK.

[illegible]

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY,

[illegible]

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

NORTH EVANSTON GROVE PROPERTY.

All Lots 50 feet Front by 150 feet deep.

The Streets are all 75 to 150 feet wide, and are well graded and have good sidewalks.

Prices from $5 to $12 per foot.

[illegible]

JOHN CULVER, No. 65 Clark-st.

CORNER RANDOLPH-ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH Practical Business COLLEGE,

Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

[illegible]

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

Kankakee, Ill.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

[illegible]

COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, [illegible]

EVANSTON COLLEGE FOR LADIES.

Autumn Trimester begins Sept. 13.

[illegible]

FRANCES E. WILLARD, President.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF

RACINE COLLEGE

WILL OPEN SEPT. 13.

For admission apply to

REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be had at the N. W. National Bank.

KEMPER HALL,

[illegible]

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

413 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

MRS. ELLIS,

[illegible]

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,

Opposite Reservoir Park, New York.

[illegible]

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

[illegible]

MRS. JOHN V. BLEECKER

[illegible]

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

[illegible]

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received until noon of the [illegible] for the erection of a

UNION SCHOOL BUILDING,

In St. Joseph, Michigan.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Large Sale of Army Clothing and Equipage.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms Per Year to Subscribers by Mail. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week. Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week. M. C. EAMES, City Circulator.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

THE LEGAL-TENDER BUSINESS.

Mr. John Sherman, in his speech in Ohio, struck the Democratic demagogues a strong blow when, in answer to Ewing's greenback proposition, he presented the following, among other objections, to its practicability:

"The four Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court pronounce this scheme of legal tenders unconstitutional and void, while the five Judges who sustained supported Legal-Tender act [illegible] it upon the war powers of the government, and not one of them would uphold, as constitutional, new legal tenders in a time of peace, in violation of our laws, and designed solely to cheat the public creditors. This scheme would then meet, at the outset, the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court, as unconstitutional, null, and void."

This statement of the position of the Supreme Court is the true one. The Democratic Judges on that bench and those who have died since the war all held that Congress had no legal authority to make greenbacks a legal tender. So inclined has been the court, since the close of the war, to declare that the greenbacks have ceased to be a legal tender with the cessation of the necessity for that measure, that it has required much strategy to prevent such a question being made directly. This greenback policy is as false as the logic by which the policy of protection is advocated. What are the facts? We have now $356,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation. The government holds an average of $100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury, and collects an average surplus revenue of $100,000,000 a year. Notwithstanding this stock of gold and this large surplus revenue, the value of the greenbacks has not advanced above 90 cents on the dollar. That is the value placed on them and given for them by those who purchase them; they have no value greater than what can be got for them. What would be the effect of doubling their amount? If the value of the greenbacks, with a circulation of $350,000,000, with one hundred millions surplus revenue annually, and one hundred millions of gold always on hand, is but 90 per cent, what would their value be if their amount was increased to $700,000,000? In the case of the troops, when the occasion for their services was passed, the conscription laws ceased to have force, and the men were restored to their former condition; but in the case of the greenbacks, though the occasion for their issue and for the forced loan passed away six years ago, the government refuses to redeem its evidences of debt,—to pay back what it took under the pressure of war.

The Democrats of Ohio propose to renew that loan,—to continue the work of confiscation, and to keep on in time of peace a policy only justifiable in the extremest necessity of a doubtful war. Compared with such a measure, the reconstruction acts of Congress, including the Ku-Klux bill, are but gentleness itself.

IRON.

Great Britain exported to this country, in the month of July, 287,159 tons of iron rails; being nearly 10,000 more than her export to all other countries, including India and her colonies; her total export being 581,472 tons. Her next largest customer for rails was Russia, also a country addicted to protection.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

This raises the question whether "protection protects?" The duty on railroad iron is 70 cents per 100 pounds, or $15.68 per long ton, in gold. This heavy tax, added to the cost of transportation from the rolling mills in Great Britain to the seaport, loading into a vessel, freight for 3,000 miles by ocean, unloading at New York, with all the port charges, including those of Dr. Carnochan, which the *Tribune* states to be immense, the reloading on sloops or canal-boats to Buffalo, unloading there and reloading on sail or steam vessels to some lake port, and thence by rail to place of use, with freight all the way from New York, would, one might reasonably suppose, afford sufficient "protection" to protect our "infant" rolling-mills against foreign competition. And so it would were it not for the high tariff on coal, pig iron, machinery, clothing, and any commodity consumed by the rail-manufacturer and his workmen, except bread and meat. The protection of nearly twenty dollars per ton is eaten up by the other protection taxes to which the rail-maker is subjected. If nobody but he had "protection" he would be in clover, as he could plunder all other classes to the amount of $15.68 per ton; but as a hundred other trades are equally "protected," they steal back from him pretty much all he robs from them; consequently, he cries out to Congress for more "protection;" they all in turn and in chorus howl for more "protection;" each one feels that he has not enough because all the rest make reprisals and tax back on him, except the farmers, who have no protection. If the tariff was cut down one-half, the manufacturers of railroad iron would prosper just as well as now, because if they had $8 per ton less protection, it would cost them about as much less to make the rails, and the reduced price of the articles would largely increase the demand therefor, and the home market would be better than it is now. When manufacturers cry out for more "protection," they ask for that which cannot give them relief. The thing that hurts them is the high tariff on every other mechanical product; they need "protection" from the rebate taxes of the other protected branches. Let them ask Congress to reduce the tariff one-half, and they will find the protection they are vainly seeking in a high tariff. Lower the taxes instead of raising them, and lighten the burdens on industry, and they will find what they are seeking after—protection.

A NEW ROAD TO LEAVENWORTH AND KANSAS CITY.

"The most important trade which St. Louis has ever had, and that from which her merchants have always derived their largest profits, has been the trade of the Missouri Valley, as far up as the 'great bend' at the mouth of the Kaw River, and the Santa Fe trade which, a few years ago, used to come in by caravans to Independence, near Kansas City, and thence down the Missouri by boat to St. Louis. The geographical position of this 'great bend' has secured for it a commercial importance which has built up several rival cities—Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City—all within a distance of about fifty miles along the river. From these cities nearly a dozen railroads now radiate westward and southward, some of them already completed for over 200 miles, and others lately organized, but being pushed out into the new territory, carrying population and building up towns in their progress. Besides the Kansas Pacific, completed a year ago from Kansas City through Denver to a connection with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, there are two railroads progressing toward the Gulf of Mexico, one from Kansas City and one from Leavenworth; one going forward from Atchison to Santa Fe, and another from Atchison nearly west to Washington, Kan. Several new branches to these lines are also projected, and a separate system of narrow-gauge roads in Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico has been inaugurated, having its eastern terminus at Leavenworth, by the building of a portion of the Denver & Rio Grande narrow-gauge road.

With all this system of railroads in the New Southwest, Chicago has heretofore had but imperfect connections by circuitous routes. The more direct routes to St. Louis, via the North Missouri and the Missouri Pacific, have heretofore enabled the latter city to retain a large proportion of the commerce of that section. But within a month Chicago will have two direct lines to the "great bend" of the Missouri, one being built by the Chicago & Alton Company, which will give us a route via Bloomington, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo., to Mexico, connecting there with the North Missouri to Kansas City; and another route by the Rock Island & Southwestern, which is, in fact, a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The latter road has a branch which diverges from the main line at Wilton Junction, 25 miles west of Davenport, and runs thence to the town of Washington, 50 miles. The main line of the Chicago & Southwestern is 250 miles long from Washington to Leavenworth, running through the Counties of Washington, Jefferson, Davis and Appanoose in Iowa, and Putnam, Sullivan, Daviess, Grundy, Clinton, and Platte in Missouri. At Cameron, 40 miles northeast of Leavenworth, the road divides into three branches of nearly equal length to Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City.

Besides the important feature of making a connection with the whole Kansas system of railroads, the Chicago & Southwestern bisects a district of country in North Missouri and Southern Iowa, about a hundred miles wide, which has no railroad facilities at all, and, notwithstanding that it has been a well-settled agricultural district for over twenty years, has somehow been skipped over in all former railroad enterprises. The road will be completed before the close of this month, and will give Chicago a direct route of 527 miles to Leavenworth without breaking bulk or changing cars. A first-class passenger train will be put on the road about the 1st proximo, which will make the distance inside of twenty-four hours. The distance is about the same as to Omaha, and will be run in the same time and in as comfortable a manner. The St. Louis papers have been talking, lately, of roads that "tap" the trade of Chicago. What do they think of this new road as a "tapper?" We can stand it if they can.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

The editorial paragraph in this paper, a few days ago, concerning the direct importation of merchandise from Europe to Chicago via Montreal, having been telegraphed to the country through the medium of the Associated Press, has excited much remark, particularly in the newspapers of New York, one of the cities chiefly interested in the new commercial epoch. The *Commercial Advertiser* of that city sounds the alarm, as follows:

"The 'shun pike' is at last opened. Direct trade has been revived between Chicago and Liverpool. A propeller loaded with dry goods, which sailed from Liverpool July 29, arrived in the harbor of Chicago on the 21st inst., or in twenty-three days. This is certainly quick time, and if the venture proves to be profitable, further shipments of the same sort will be made. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in repeated articles on the subject, has denounced the charges of the New York Custom House as enormous and extortionate; has declared that these detentions are made here, and that the West must seek some other seaport in which to do business. It has favored Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Norfolk, and has never ceased to commend the facilities offered by Montreal. How just the charges made against the Custom House are we do not know. They are probably the result either of malice or misconception. And, as to other port charges, they are, except so far as quarantine extortions are concerned, within the power of New York merchants for change and correction. It is possible to make New York the cheapest port in the country, and our Commissioners of Docks hope to make it practically a free port. They must have, however, the co-operation and sympathy of merchants, and of Federal and State officials, or some of these well-laid plans will go awry, and trade and commerce naturally belonging to New York will be diverted, and, once diverted, retained permanently."

The *Advertiser* reminds New York merchants of the diversion of the wheat traffic from New York to Montreal, owing to the cheap rates by the Northern route, (and, by the way, the amount gained by Montreal in two years was over *ten* millions of bushels, instead of two, as stated by the *Advertiser*), and adds:

"This Montreal trade naturally belongs here, but that deficit and a still larger one at Erie were made because low rates of freight ruled in Canada and Pennsylvania. Hence we see the necessity of a liberal canal policy in this State, and of such a reduction in charges that agricultural products must prefer the water way of New York to any other. Meantime while we are trying to make a free canal here, the Dominion is alive to the importance of improving its public works, so as to enhance their value as a line of transportation, and solicit the traffic of the West. Slight causes often produce important effects, and this little sign held out at Chicago, indicates the beginning of a new trade, which can be stopped at once by the removal of the difficulties of which the Garden City complains."

These remarks of our Eastern contemporary are very just; though they are founded on a misapprehension, perhaps due to the telegram, that the steamboat's cargo of merchandise noted by us was the first direct importation from Europe via Montreal. This is by no means the case. Several of our importers have been using the Montreal route for some time, and others have been watching with interest the speed and facility with which the importations could be made, with the intention of adopting the same route. The result has been favorable, and it was only a single arrival (an especially prompt one, to be sure,) which we were chronicling in our issue of the 22d instant.

The Cleveland *Herald* thinks this matter is of no account:

"Why," it says, "the importation direct from Europe to Cleveland has been going on for more than ten years. It has been the repeated occurrence of the season of navigation the arrival at this port of a vessel direct from Liverpool, or other trans-Atlantic port, with goods consigned to this place. As long ago as 1862 the Kenhaw arrived here loaded, and the same year two vessels left Cleveland and two left Detroit, for Europe."

Here, again, the case is conceived erroneously. There have always been importations by the channel mentioned, but they have been transient and casual, and especially they have been of goods not requiring rapidity of transportation. The points made, concerning the arrival on the 20th instant, were that a regular influx had been established through the great lakes, of merchandise which had hitherto come *via* New York; that the Northern route was successful in point of speed; that its use placed Chicago in a much more independent position as an importing city than she would otherwise be; and, finally, that the new route *pays*, not only in the respects already enumerated, but in the abatement of many unreasonable and discriminating charges which have hitherto been levied on the importing business of the West.

TAMMANY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

Mayor Hall has demonstrated the entire practicability of being both a knave and a fool. For nothing but knavery in the first degree could have involved him so deeply and so publicly in those outrageous operations of the Tammany Ring, and nothing but folly, pure and simple, could have inspired this vaunt, with the utterance of which the Mayor is credited:

"Mayor Hall thinks that the *Times* showed its want of political sagacity in commencing the fight on Tammany so early in the season. Had it waited until about a week before the election, it would have been wiser and, perhaps, more successful. He believes the *Times*' attacks have strengthened Tammany, as the question has been so ably taken up by the Democratic press throughout the country that the influence of Tammany, which before was merely local, has now become national in its extent."

This implies that the Democratic press of the country has *defended* the Tammany robbers in this affair—which is by no means true. The Democratic press of the country is reasonably absurd, and will go any length which reasonable mortals can ask in covering up and palliating Democratic villany. But it has never gone quite so far as to defend Tammany in this colossal corruption. The fact is, however, that the Democratic press has forfeited the golden opportunity which it had of making some capital for its party out of this New York affair. The Democratic party, in one or two of its resolutionary spasms of late, has professed an unprecedented amount of political virtue; and now was the time for the organs of that party to evince the sincerity of their professions by denouncing the Tammany frauds, just as the Republican papers denounce any occasional misfeasances which may have been perpetuated under Republican auspices. But the astonishingly-virtuous Democratic press did nothing of the sort. It made a general effort to conceal or to belittle the frauds of Mayor Hall and his fellows; but in scarcely any case was there a word of rebuke, nor yet a straight and square defence of the Ring against the charge of wholesale thieving. By the attempt to conceal the villany, however, the Democratic papers have tacitly admitted that it belongs to their party, and that their party is answerable for it to the country. If the robbery has not been committed, why not assert and prove that it has not? Simply because that is impossible. If only Boss Tweed and his Ring are responsible for it why not say so, and damn the Ring roundly for its rottenness, especially since such a course might distinguish the Democratic party as [illegible] nearer home? Simply because Tammany is the nucleus, the life, the protoplasm, so to speak, of the national Democracy, and it will never do to break with Tammany; Tammany, which furnishes the sinews of war for expensive national campaigns; Tammany, which controls the organization of the party, not only in New York, but in the nation at large. And from the body of this death the Democratic press has not the energy to deliver itself, even though its nostrils, ever so fastidious in the scenting of Republican corruption, may be suffocated with the never-ceasing stench.

One of the great beauties of Judge Doolittle's new position as the candidate of the Wisconsin Democrats is the sweet satisfaction of being supported by the Chicago *Times*. That astute and earnest journal, vouching for Doolittle's loyalty to the colored race, remarks:

"There is not a Radical in Wisconsin, or in the Union, who does not know that Judge Doolittle would resist the actual or virtual restoration of slavery, and denounce any infraction of the amendments as energetically as he resisted and denounced secession in 1861, and the new departure of the Radicals from constitutional obligations in 1866."

This testimony would probably be taken by the wise with a very large grain of allowance in any case; and certainly so after a perusal of Mr. Doolittle's own utterances on the subject on the occasion of his nomination. He first assured his hearers that they could not nullify the amendments to the constitution, unless the Supreme Court should assist in the act; and then he told them, "It is almost certain that, upon all such political questions depending upon the results of elections, *the judiciary would feel bound to accept and follow the declarations of the political power*." This certainly seems to indicate that, if the country should pronounce for the Democracy on a political issue, the court would not stand in the way of such a popular verdict. This sounds a good deal like the coy old maid's protest that the deacon should not kiss her unless he was stronger than she, *and she knew he was!*

We notice that the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway, at their recent meeting, chose the lands along the inside harbor at Duluth, formed by cutting a channel through Minnesota Point to the bay inside of it, as the place to locate their docks. The wisdom of this choice will be universally approved both for the entire safety and the ample room the location will afford. The Duluth *Tribune* of August 17 says:

"They (the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway) agreed to take hold of our ship canal and push it forward with all practicable despatch; to reimburse the city for all money expended by her on the canal since July 1; to cut the canal 250 feet wide, instead of 150 as proposed by the city, and to send forthwith for another powerful dredge, with which to immediately commence dredging out the inner harbor, preparatory to the building of their docks, which they will be compelled to have completed by the opening of navigation next spring. They have also agreed to cash the bonds of the city at eighty cents on the dollar, to enable her to proceed with the construction of the proposed dyke, and they have given us unmistakable evidences of their intentions, henceforth and forever, to stand by Duluth, and make common cause with her in all her undertakings."

We notice, also, that the *Tribune* has passed under the exclusive control of R. C. Mitchell, Esq., who has both the energy and ability to make it one of the best papers in the Northwest.

A cable despatch from London says that it has been discovered that the Tichborne claimant was at one time a convict on Cockatoo Island, Australia. His cross-examination satisfied the public pretty conclusively that he was an impostor. It was a curious case, and excited a remarkable degree of attention in Great Britain and this country. It will be remembered that the impostor swore that he had seduced his cousin, then a Miss Daugherty, now Mrs. Radcliffe, a lady who was present in court. Paul Shipman, Esq., former editor of the Louisville *Journal*, who is now in London, writes an interesting letter to the Louisville *Ledger* in regard to the case, in which he says:

"Mrs. Radcliffe did not impress me so favorably, although at first glance she seems a handsome woman, being tall, and not ungraceful in figure. No doubt she is considered fine looking, but there is in her expression something not quite sincere and a little brazen, which I am bound to say impressed me unfavorably. She looks about 30, but is older."

A California despatch, among other items of news, has the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Eighty car loads, aggregating one million six hundred thousand pounds of fresh teas, were shipped overland within the week. A full cargo, by special steamer, due here next week, will go overland.

Eighty car loads of tea will make four good trains of twenty cars, each bearing ten tons. Suppose the railway freight on this tea to be six cents per pound, it will amount to $96,000. It is evident that the China and Japan supply of tea for this continent will no longer be transported around the Cape of Good Hope, landed at the London docks, and thence be transhipped to this country. The new route is straight from the Oriental ports to San Francisco, and thence by rail to the consumers—a large pile of it being dropped off at Chicago for the consumption of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

Judge Sutherland, of New York city, has given a judgment in favor of J. B. Cornell for $65,000 for work done on the famous Court House. The *Tribune* says:

"The prospect now is that, in addition to the extraordinary bills for work not done which have been paid out of the funds raised for the completion of the Court House, there will be several large additional sums claimed for work which has been done but not paid for."

It appears that Tammany has paid twelve millions for building the new Court House to the wrong persons. Ingersoll & Co., and other companies, have pocketed that sum for work and materials never done or furnished; and now comes the rightful claimants for their pay. Will the other set refund? Not until the Tammany Democracy is driven from power, and it will be a tough job to effect that, supported, as they are, between two phalanxes of thieves and barbarians.

One J. B. Cornell, after a tedious lawsuit, has obtained judgment for $65,000 for work done on the New York Court House. Tammany fought him at every step, and kept him out of his money for years. He might have had his money long ago by making his bill $650,000, instead of $65,000, and signing a receipt for that sum, but not himself taking more than $65,000. That is the way many of the other claimants did, and they were paid whatever they demanded, and no questions asked. All that was necessary to do was to make out their bids for five or ten times more than they expected to get, extract what they claimed from the sum drawn, and leave the balance to be divided among the Democratic officeholders of that Democratic city.

The Chicago *Times* makes this just observation:

"The Wisconsin Democracy were wise in that they did not embody in their platform the Ewing proposal to recede from, instead of advance toward, specie payments, or any sort of patent device for making debts pay themselves."

And it will find, by a perusal of that platform, that the Wisconsin Democrats were far more happy in what they left out of their platform than in what they put in.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The population of Danville, according to a school census just taken, is 5,964.

—The Eighteenth Illinois Infantry will hold a reunion at Duquoin, September 26, and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry at St. Charles, September 6.

—The Bureau County *Republican* of the 24th says:

"Sylvester Sutherland is a resident of Milo, near Boyd's Grove, in this county, and is blessed with a good wife and several plucky daughters. On Sunday last Mr. S. and wife went to church, as all good people are in the habit of doing; and, there being no other person about the premises to look after the cows, pigs, chickens, etc., the children were permitted to remain at home. Anna Maria, the oldest daughter, a girl of 7 winter's growth, had had much experience for her age in taking care of the house, and after her parents went away she gave her attention to cleaning up the house and feeding the stock. By-and-by she heard a noise at one of the windows, and, on running around the house to see what the trouble was, discovered a man with tattered garments trying to get in at the window. She seized a broom as quick as thought, ran to the window and struck the intruder with all the force she could command. The fellow exclaimed, 'Oh, that hurts,' and commenced to get down, but his clothes caught, and made a terrible rent in his unmentionables. His person thus exposed, Anna belabored him the harder with the broomstick; and the fellow writhed like a skinned eel. Finally by great effort he unloosed himself from his unpleasant situation, and, fearing to give the children battle, gathered up the remains of his pants and ran for dear life. Such girls as Anna Maria are worth having, and to-day she is the little hero of Milo."

IOWA.

An enterprising young wife in Providence Township, Hardin County, has recently presented her husband with a third pair of twins.

—A former named Belmer, near Earlville, Delaware County, was killed by a threshing machine on Saturday last,—the second victim of the same machine.

—Patrick Hanly, near Dubuque, sat smoking at his door last Sunday, when his wife told him it was church time. He jumped up, thrust his lighted pipe into an old coat pocket on the wall, and went to worship. The pipe fired the coat, the coat fired the house, and in a short time the house was burned down, and Mr. Hanly was $900 out.

—The Iowa City *Press* says that, on Saturday night, a thief stole from the stable of Mr. Jacob Stover a young mare that had never been trained for the saddle. The creature mounted his steed and tried to ride her away, when she threw him, and defied all his subsequent efforts to catch her. In the morning she was found in the yard all saddled and bridled, and in the sand was the "spread eagle" made by the thief when he fell.

—In the Common Council of Dubuque, on Monday, the City Attorney called the attention of the Aldermen to a matter of $120,000 of Central Road bonds, issued to Iowa, and advised them to do something in relation to taking up or securing payment of the same. The Council seemed unconcerned, most of the members never having dreamed of the city having to pay these bonds; and Alderman Robinson said that "If the city had this additional amount to pay, she might as well sink at once."

WISCONSIN.

John Williams, of Oconomowoc, has three children, aged respectively, 16, 21, and 28 years, and all born on the 18th day of August.

—Mrs. Ole Oleson, of Richland, while in a crazy fit, threw three or four children into a well forty-four feet deep, and tried to throw two others in, but was prevented by a man coming to their relief. Strange to say, the children were all taken out alive, and only one was seriously hurt.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* says: "Our readers will all remember the sad case of little Julia Jorgenson, of Fort Howard, who was run over by the cars of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in that borough last spring, losing one foot, and having the other leg broken. We learn that on Thursday of last week the company, with commendable liberality, voluntarily paid over to Mr. J., for the benefit of the child, $3,800."

—Died, at Ellenboro, August 21, of asthma, Colonel James McKenzie, aged 77 years, 5 months, and 27 days. He was born in Newcastle County, Delaware. He resided in Philadelphia until the year 1812, when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the army, and participated in the battle of Baltimore. After the war he removed to Lexington, Ky. In 1836 he came to Wisconsin, settling soon at Ellenboro, where he engaged in successful business.

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says: "On Saturday last, at Weyauwega, Lease Harvey was arrested on a charge of bigamy in having married no less than four wives, three of whom were present. After parleying with the Court all day, the case was adjourned until Monday morning, when his counsel deserted him, and, waiving an examination, he was committed to jail. Lease Harvey, as he is usually called, is but a mere boy in appearance, and has been but a few years out of his teens. He had two children by his first wife, to whom he was married five years ago. Since then he has married three others. His last wife is from Marquette County, and exhibits her want of good sense in yet clinging to the culprit, and working hopefully for his liberty."

INDIANA.

A healthy looking trio were dumped at the O. & M. depot in Vincennes on Tuesday evening. They aggregated 1,165 pounds, the avoirdupois being distributed as follows: Maternal parent, 585 pounds; sixteen year old boy, 425 pounds; and an infant phenomenon, of the female persuasion, 175 pounds.

—At Delphi, on Tuesday, Jerome Brooks was sentenced to be hung for murdering a man named Slater, in Logansport, about three months ago. A man named Carr was his accomplice in the murder. Both men confessed to the deed. Carr's trial will commence at once. A change of venue was made from Cass to Carroll County, on account of not being able to select a jury in the former.

MINNESOTA.

Judge S. L. Davies, whose farm is near Mankato, shows corn measuring sixteen feet in height.

—The Mankato *Review* of the 22d publishes additional returns of losses by the hail storm of July 7, which makes the statement of losses stand as follows, in acres:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	B'r'y.	Tot.
Belgrade	1,644	550	241	50	2,485
Judson	1,196	150	61	35	1,781
Cambria	766	151	67	26	950
Nicollet	1,801	1,000	453	282	3,480
Total	5,410	2,827	1,005	388	8,635

"This," the *Review* says, "increases the total value of crops destroyed, as far as heard from, including Lime, to $138,000. Butternut Valley has not been canvassed yet. If the damage is as great as reported, we are quite sure that it will increase the total loss to between $175,000 and $200,000."

KANSAS.

The Burlington *Patriot* says: "The Rev. Mr. Cohenour, pastor of the Methodist Church at Le Roy, who could preach divinely, play a splendid game of base ball, ride a fast horse, and ogle the ladies in a very languishing manner, has eloped with Mrs. Stiers, a milliner of Le Roy, formerly of Paola. The woman leaves a husband and four children; the preacher, a wife and four children."

MISSOURI.

A man in St. Louis, who caught an escaped canary, and through neglect permitted it to die while in his possession, has been sued by its owner for damages.

THE TERRITORIES.

Colorado has a brave woman, Mrs. Van Hannon, who resides on Running Creek, sixty miles from Denver. One day in July, while her husband and several other men were in pursuit of Indians, and she, left alone, was busily engaged in household duties, her two little children came running into the house, crying, "The Indians! the Indians!" Two shots, fired at the children, struck the thick oak door, just as the young mother shut it in the faces of three Cheyenne warriors. After bolting the door, and piling bed, bureau, and stove before it, the mother sent her little ones into the cellar and shut them in. Taking a revolver and an old rusty rifle, she stood near the open window, shooting only when a painted face made itself visible in the brush. This determined conduct kept the Indians at a respectful distance, and after two hours of vain manœuvering to outwit the brave woman, they set fire to the barn and left. The smoke attracted the attention of the scouting party, who returned to find the mother still on guard, with her children shut in the cellar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French census is to be taken next year.

—White Mountain tourists complain that the prices are higher than the mountains.

—Saratoga waiters average ten dollars a day in fees.

—A full-rigged saw-mill passed down the Ohio River on a "flat" the other day, with steam up and in successful operation.

—It is claimed that by passing starched articles through a bath of chloride of zinc, there will be such a change wrought upon the fibre that no subsequent [illegible] will [illegible] washings.

—Chief of Police Savage, of Boston, is putting into effect an old law which provides that any man arraigned for simple drunkenness may be discharged on condition that he discloses the name of the person who sold him liquor, and the place where it was obtained.

—Visitors at Niagara Falls may be sure of having their money's worth if they keep their cash in their pockets. It is a shameful thing that one of the grandest natural phenomena in the world should be infested by a horde of greedy land-sharks. Niagara is a good place for office-holders with plenty of funds.

—Some of the strong-minded women at Washington have lately been visiting, by deputation, houses of ill-fame, and conversing with the inmates, with a view to their reformation. Have these women ever read the following lines in Pope's "Essay on Man?"

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

—Close to the Methodist Church in Abbeville, Vermillion parish, Louisiana, the broad branches of a lonely oak droop over a cluster of unmarked graves. As regular as the day returns a mocking bird perches itself upon one of the boughs that overhang a particular grave, somewhat isolated from the rest, and sings its changing, plaintive song, in the sweetest but saddest strains ever heard.

—Fish have great tenacity of life. It is believed that the carp has attained the age of one hundred and fifty years, and the pike a still greater age. A pike was caught in a lake in South Germany in 1497, on which was found a ring bearing this inscription: "I am the fish which was first of all put into this lake by the hands of the Governor of the Universe, Frederick II., the 5th of October, 1230." It weighed three hundred and fifty pounds, and was nineteen feet long.

—New Hampshire is the first of the States to adopt a system of compulsory education. The act recently passed, and now in force, provides that parents and guardians shall send children between the ages of 8 and 14 to some public school not less than twelve weeks each year, or six weeks of this time consecutively, unless it is shown that the children receive education privately. The fine for the first violation of the law is ten dollars, and for every subsequent offence twenty dollars.

—It is stated that the damage inflicted by the grasshoppers in Maine this year, must be measured by millions of dollars. In some places, both on the Androscoggin and Kennebec, the farmers are turning their starving cattle into their grain fields to pick up what their arch enemy has left. There are many square miles of territory where not a bushel of grain will be raised, though before the descent of the destroyer there was unusual promise of a crop. Hundreds of farmers who, two weeks ago, were expecting at least a good crop of corn, will hardly get an ear.

—A German family of six persons, residing in Williamsburg, New York, were poisoned on Sunday last by eating blue-fish for their breakfast. Before the meal was half over all were attacked with intense pain in the head, and their faces soon swelled to unnatural proportions. A physician was summoned, and succeeded, after some four hours, in having the poison ejected. It acted like strychnine, and it is said that many who go for blue-fish use that poison on the bait that they throw away for the purpose of keeping the "school" together. Others attribute the poisonous qualities of this fish to its nibbling in old wrecks on the Long Island coast, and thus becoming impregnated with copper.

—A few days since a lad of 15 and a girl one year his junior, whose very respectable parents reside in Bennington, Vermont, ran away and went to Troy, where, arm in arm, they wended their way to the nearest clergyman, to whom, with many blushes, the little folks told the story of their love, and asked him to bless that love by a matrimonial union. The clergyman very promptly refused to perform that ceremony, but, giving them some good advice, urged them to return to their anxious parents, and hereafter conduct themselves like good little children. Not satisfied with this experience, the young lovers repaired to five other clergymen, each of whom had the good sense to decline to marry the couple, and they took the evening train for home, sighing and sad, but not hopeless of a union at no distant day.

—A correspondent who recently visited the Chinese shoemakers at North Adams, Mass., writes: "I learned one thing that I do not remember to have seen in print, that they are strictly temperate except on the 1st of January, when they have a grand drunk. Last January they were given four days for a spree of this sort, and they went through it with magnificent system and success. I omitted to inquire what their favorite beverage is; but somebody should find it out, for after getting drunk and keeping so four days they came out refreshed and invigorated. There is no joke about this: for the proprietor said that on the day following their enormous 'bust' in January they did a larger day's work than before or since on a single day."

—The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says: "The singular spectacle of a woman passing through the street on her knees, and bearing three lighted candles in each hand, was witnessed a few evenings since, in the suburban part of the city. Holding her hands up and spread out, locomotion appeared to be painful to her. She was accompanied by two women, walking one on each side, who aided her to rise occasionally for rest. It was understood to be a religious penance, in fulfilment of a vow made on the departure of her husband on a whaling voyage, to be performed on his return in safety. He arrived recently from a successful cruise."

—By authority of a recent act of Congress a class of cadet engineers will be formed in September, composed of fifty members. Any one sufficiently proficient, between the ages of 18 and 22, can apply to the Secretary of the Navy for leave to appear before [illegible] will convene on the 15th of September, and remain in session until the 25th. During the course of probation of the cadets at the academy, which will be two years, they will receive the same pay and enjoy the same rank and privileges and be under the same restrictions as the cadet midshipmen, and pursue the same studies, except the branch of seamanship. Owing to the large number of candidates who have already applied, and the fact that but fifty can be selected, the examination both as to mental and physical qualifications will be very rigid and concise.

—In Boston, a few days since, workmen engaged in remodelling the interior of an old residence made a discovery calculated to tickle the fancy of epicures. In finishing the attics the ceiling was so constructed as to leave a considerable place just under the ridgepole, access to which could be obtained by a locked and concealed door. The workmen found a key by which the door was opened, and discovered in this strange place of deposit one hundred and thirty-two dozen bottles of wine. None of the surviving members of the family who occupied the house for many years have ever known the use of the place for any purpose, and it is supposed that the late owner put the wine there soon after the house was built—perhaps fifty or sixty years ago, when the cost was but a trifle.

—Chicago is not the only place where the pleasant little game of keno flourishes. A New York paper says: "The keno gamblers continue to outwit or browbeat the police with a success as gratifying to the cunning and persistent rascals as it should be mortifying to Superintendent Kelso and his aids. 'Big Murray' runs his house in Eighth street, in cheerful defiance of Captain Burns, and 'Big Candy' is placidly preparing to open a new establishment on Broadway. Others, less known, contrive to ply their shameful trade without even any pretended interference. The millennium will doubtless arrive before keno and faro are thoroughly extirpated, but, meantime, sundry judicious raids, repeated at brief intervals, would have a beneficial effect."

—The population of seventeen of the largest towns in England, according to the census of 1871, is as follows: London, 3,251,804; Liverpool, 493,346; Manchester, 355,665; Birmingham, 343,696; Leeds, 259,201; Sheffield, 239,947; Bristol, 182,524; Bradford, 145,827; Newcastle, 128,160; Salford, 124,805; Hull, 121,892; Portsmouth, 112,954; Sunderland, 98,335; Leicester, 95,084; Nottingham, 86,608; Norwich, 80,390, and Wolverhampton, 68,279. Making a total of 6,136,235, against 5,399,824 in 1861, and 4,454,149 in 1851. The population of London in 1871, as given above, is 3,251,804, against 2,803,989 in 1861, and 2,362,236 in 1851. The aggregate population of the sixteen largest towns next to London is 2,956,430 in 1871, against 2,495,435 in 1861, and 2,091,904 in 1851.

—The New York *World* is moved to remark:

"That French Assembly is predetermined to surprise us. Beyond doubt it has been decided to make the world revise its present conception of these wonderful things—Gallic parliamentary proceedings and law. But a few days since the unprecedented step of voting down a proposition to frame a new constitution—the infallible French remedy, heretofore, for all the ills of state—was taken, and now the utterance of sundry 'irreligious expressions' excites such a pious fervor in the Assembly that the fact is telegraphed to us among the most important intelligence of the day. Possibly the scoffer—a not altogether just one, by the way—that France has done so much fiddling, and piping, and dancing, and opera-bouffing, that it is not surprising she was whipped, her ancient military force having been frittered away in cancans and lightness, has led to such a moral renaissance as happened once before some two-score years ago. Then three occurred a famous reaction against the lax beliefs and still looser practices brought about by the great revolution. Sackcloth was much in fashion, and red eyes, as from penitent weeping, were the indispensable attribute of all respectable persons. The reaction, fantastic as the *salons* often made it, did good in its day, and, in the evidence just given by the Assembly of another moral revolution, a wholesome tendency is to be seen. Yet one cannot but remember the sceptical old distich:

'When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he.'"

PERSONAL.

Each of the junior counsel in the Tichborne case, now on their way to Australia in search of further evidence, receives $2,625 and his expenses.

—A youth, evidently of delicate manners, and connected with the New York *Herald*, has fallen into the curious habit of interviewing President Grant at his Long Branch cottage. The President seems disposed to be childlike and bland, and the interviews are quite comical.

—John A. Brown is the Philadelphian who has given $500,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital there, stipulating that it shall be used exclusively for the support of the hospital, and not for the erection of buildings. Prof. Saunders gave the land and buildings.

—Deputy Grand Sire Morse, of the Odd Fellows, has returned to New York, from his tour in Germany, where he has established the first Odd Fellows' Lodges in existence there. The Order in New York are to give him a reception at the Academy of Music, August 30.

—Colonel Kilburn Knox, son of Judge Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Anna Manager were married in New York city last Saturday, by the Rev. D. B. Ray, of Grace Church, Harlem. The bride was given away by General W. S. Hillyer. Colonel Knox was on General McPherson's staff, and was by his side when he fell in battle. He served on the staff of General Howard on the "march to the sea," and was subsequently a member of the staff of General Sherman.

—The Rev. Charles Francis Bonaventure Miel, recently called the Abbe Miel, who has held a distinguished position in Paris, being one of the preachers in the Madeleine, has renounced the Romish communion, and after due probation, according to the canons, has been received into the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and been connected with the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and been assigned by Bishop Stevens to a French Mission in Philadelphia.

—A Toronto paper gravely asserts that Miss Rye "wishes to be understood that she did not complain of want of courtesy on the part of the railway officials of the Grand Trunk." And then it goes on to explain: "What she complained of was that after notice had been given at headquarters ten days previously, all that was done for her and her charge of eighty little children was to tack a miserably filthy emigrant car to a freight train, and to huddle them all into that for a journey of several hundred miles."

—Several French journals publish the following letter of Delescluze, the Communist leader, written two hours before his death: "My good sister: I neither wish nor can serve as a laughing-stock and victim to the victorious reactionists. Pardon me for going before thee, who sacrificed thy life for me; but I do not feel courage enough to submit to a new defeat after so many others. I kiss thee a thousand times. How I love thee! Your memory will be my last thought before going to rest. I bless thee, my well-beloved sister, who alone has been with me since the death of our poor mother. Adieu! Adieu, I kiss thee again! Your brother, who will love thee to the last moment."

—The New York *Tribune* says: "Of what possible use can it be for Joseph G. Tompkins, of North Attleboro', Mass., to send an essay to a newspaper in Boston, with the design of demonstrating that the soul of man is not immortal? This lucubration the editor very properly declines to print. How much better off should we be here, if it could be mathematically demonstrated (which it never can be) that annihilation follows death? Would anybody be made happier, or wiser, or more reconciled to the coming of the last moment, by these 'tidings of despair?' If in these days of doubt any man has any sort of faith, in the name of common civility let him not be disturbed in it. It is better to believe too much than too little."

—A Richmond correspondent tells a story at the expense of Henry A. Wise. Wise was employed by a man to defend him in a suit brought by a negro tenant whom he had ejected. The plaintiff easily obtained judgment for damages, and when Wise demanded $50 as his fee, the client sent him a check for the amount "payable to Henry A. Wise for services not rendered." This naturally excited the ire of the ex-Governor and ex-General, and, rejecting the offer of his son on the ground that the latter was too fiery and impulsive to manage the matter, he interviewed his client himself, and, after a somewhat heated discussion, struck him in the face and then kicked him vigorously.

—Mr. Remington, the inventor of the "Remington rifle, was so seriously ill when he left Paris for Geneva, on the 1st inst., that he had to be lifted into the carriage that conveyed him to the railway. Since his arrival in Geneva he has greatly improved. Mr. Remington has recently made a fortune as agent of the French Government for the manufacture and purchase of arms in the United States. That government agreed to give him 5 per cent commission before it was supposed that the demand of France would be so large as it was. When he found the orders accumulating extensively he notified the government that he would accept but 2½ per cent.

RAILROADS.

The Detroit *Free Press* of August 24, says: "The Detroit, Howell, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad will commence, to-day, running its trains regularly from Detroit to Lansing, and from thence to Ionia and Greenville, in Montcalm County, a distance of 144 miles from Detroit. No railroad in the State of Michigan has ever been built with anything like the rapidity of this, since Mr. Joy undertook its construction. The line is well built, and except a very short distance is thoroughly ballasted, and may be pronounced a first-class road. It furnishes direct communication with a very rich and important portion of our State. It passes through Redford and Plymouth, in Wayne County, Brighton and Howell, in Livingston County, Lansing, the capital of the State, Portland, at the junction of the Looking-glass and Grand Rivers, to Ionia and Greenville."

—The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad (says the *Journal* of the latter place) is now fully completed to Windom, the bridge across the Des Moines River being opened on Wednesday last. This is 147 miles from St. Paul. The road is to be completed and put in operation this season to Okoboji Lake, six miles from the Iowa State line, and sixty miles from St. James, at which point work was commenced this season. This will leave about sixty-four miles of road to build to complete the road to LeMars, where it forms a junction with the Central. Upon this remaining distance the grading is to be all completed this fall, and it is to be ironed and opened for business as early next season as possible.

—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* of the 24th says:

"Notices will be found in to-day's *Eagle*, addressed to the stockholders of the Grand Rapids & Holland Railroad Company and to the stockholders of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company, stating that there will be a meeting of said stockholders at Sweet's Hotel, October 31, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The object of this meeting is to approve or disapprove the agreement already made by the Directors of said roads for the consolidation of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company with those of the Grand Rapids & Holland Railroad Company, and also for the consolidation of the stock, property, and franchises of the same company with the stock, property, and franchises of the Muskegon, Pentwater & Manistee Railroad Company. All of which points to one railroad company—the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company—to run and operate the consolidated line from Chicago to this city, and also from Chicago to Manistee. These different lines are now all controlled by one managing head—the same being that of Mr. Joy—and there is no reason why they should not be consolidated. The route from Chicago to this city is continuous and direct, and should be run by one company and by one management. The same can be said of the line from Chicago to Manistee. [illegible] The 'Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore' is a concise and unique name, and one which will be [illegible] great importance to Western and Northern Michigan."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Cuts his Wife's Throat and then Cuts his Own—He Attempts to Kill his Two Boys.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 23.

At ten minutes past 5 o'clock this morning Policeman Engerman entered the Police Station in Twenty-second street, and reported that Felix Dorsey, residing at No. 415 East Fifteenth street, during a fit of insanity, had first cut his wife's throat and then his own. The Sergeant on duty at the desk immediately detailed several officers to investigate the facts. The officers proceeded to the house, where they found Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey weltering in their gore and dead, the bodies being yet warm. Two sons of the unfortunate man and woman were in the house. One is a boy of 17 years of age, and the other about 8. Both of the boys were seriously wounded while endeavoring to take the knife away from the father. The name of the oldest boy is Bernard, and of the younger Hugh. Bernard, who is quite an intelligent young fellow, gives the following version of the crime:

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey have lived together on quite peaceable terms. The husband has been subject to attacks of temporary insanity, brought on by intemperate habits. He has long been in the habit of drinking to excess. Last night he came home very drunk, and quarrelled with his wife. She, seeing the condition he was in, refused to say much to him. He raved all night, and, at 5 o'clock this morning, procured an ordinary pocket knife, which belonged to his youngest boy, and seizing his wife by her hair, cut her throat from ear to ear. The boys interfered, when he turned upon them and tried to cut their throats. They fought and struggled so effectually that he was prevented from accomplishing his purpose, but the boys were cut in several places on their bodies with the knife. The maniac then declared his intention of cutting his own throat, and despite the cries and entreaties of his boys, carried the threat into effect. He cut his own throat, and fell to the floor, dying within a few minutes.

The excitement in the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred is intense, and a large crowd of people were congregated about the house this forenoon. It was found necessary to guard the door of the house with a detachment of police to prevent the excited people from crowding into the presence of the dead.

The bodies were in their night clothes, and presented a horrible and ghastly appearance. They lay upon the floor, surrounded by a pool of blood. The police did not disturb the bodies, but covered them up, and sent word of the terrible tragedy to the Coroner's office. Coroner Schirmer will probably commence an inquest this evening.

Mrs. Dorsey recently applied to Mr. Kellogg, the Superintendent of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to have her husband removed to the Lunatic Asylum; he agreed to give her a permit this morning. Luckily for the two sons, who would no doubt have met the same fate as their mother, but for the prompt escape from a side window, leading into the hall. The room presented a horrible aspect—all around the wall and woodwork the blood is spattered in thick clots, the bedding strewn all over the floor.

The wife was partly dressed, and from appearance of the door, must have struggled severely with her husband before he cut her throat. Felix is 45 years of age, Irish, cartman by occupation, and the neighbors say, previous to his becoming deranged, bore a good character, and was an industrious man.

Officer Engerman, who was the first to learn of the murder, details the facts as follows: He was patrolling in the neighborhood at East Fifteenth street, near First avenue, when he heard the cry of "murder." He immediately repaired to the place whence the cry came, and, on his entering the four-story brick tenement house, No. 415 East Fifteenth street, he was met by Barney Dorsey. He told the officer to hurry up stairs on the third floor; that his father was murdering his mother and sister. The officer in quick haste ascended the stairs, and heard the cries and groans of a woman. Trying to open the door he found it locked, and burst in the same. On looking around a horrible sight met his gaze. On the floor lay Ellen Dorsey, the wife of Felix Dorsey, her throat cut from ear to ear, her face in an upright position. Alongside of her lay her husband, Felix, face downward, and his throat cut from ear to ear. His two sons, Barney and Hugh, who were asleep at the time, aroused from their slumbers and seeing their father having hold of their mother, with a table-knife in his hand, rushed in between to grasp the knife from him, and, in their endeavors, they were severely cut about the hands.

STOLEN BONDS AGAIN.

The President of an Insurance Company Arrested—The Charge Against Him Probably Unfounded—Lambert, the Stolen Bond Broker—His Antecedents.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 23.

Lindley Murray was President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, in August, 1870, and on the 1st of that month loaned $10,000 of the company's money to Wm. G. Lambert, Jr., receiving as security a $10,000 United States registered bond. It was a "call" loan, and, at the expiration of about two weeks, Wm. A. Burtis, (the Secretary of the company, acting as President in Mr. Murray's absence from town, gave notice to Lambert that the bond must be taken up. Lambert went to Condict & Co. of No. 80 Broadway, and induced them to pay the $10,000 and take up the bond for him. They subsequently took the bond to the Sub-Treasurer, to examine the registry, and it was there pronounced one of those stolen from Senor Castillo, the Cuban Treasurer, a short time before. It was therefore held, and Lambert was arrested at the instance of Condict & Co., who also began suit against the insurance company for the recovery of the amount paid for the bond, alleging that no value had been received. The suit was compromised upon the payment of about $7,500 by the company, while Lambert was released upon paying $2,500 or the amount required for the full reimbursement of Condict & Co., he having also set up the defence that he had merely acted as the ignorant agent of others in disposing of the bond. Meanwhile the Directors of the company having, as alleged, found reason to suspect that Mr. Murray had not been ignorant of the true character of the bond, and that he had retained $1,000 out of the $10,000 receipted for by Lambert, required him to resign the office of President.

Lambert was again arrested, a few months ago, for dealing in stolen bonds, and is now awaiting trial. It is understood that he has recently given information to the District Attorney, one result of which has been that Mr. Burtis, who succeeded Mr. Murray in the Presidency of the company, was arrested last Saturday on the charge of passing the stolen bond, and was held in $10,000 bail by Commissioner Shields for examination to-morrow. The nature of the information furnished to the District Attorney in the case remains to be developed; but the friends of Mr. Burtis disclaim all apprehension of serious results from the examination. Lambert, who has been confined for several months, was declared, not long since, to be on the verge of insanity on account of peculiarly distressing circumstances in his case, his family being highly respectable. His career has been observed for a long time by the detectives, as he was in communication with some of the worst characters known to them, and was frequently involved in swindling transactions. So long as he maintained a semi-respectable standing as a sort of broker, he was much sought by the holders of stolen bonds who wished to deal through him with moneyed men. In this service Lambert is reputed to have been quite active for two or three years, but to have generally failed for lack of business shrewdness. His office, at No. 31 Broadway, was long the resort of a number of wretched swindlers and confidence men. One of the latter is believed to have swindled hundreds of boarding-house keepers in New York and Brooklyn, and has more than once been complained of by victims writing to the *Tribune*. This man was of venerable appearance, and always represented that he was a retired East India merchant seeking an opportunity to place his son in business. When his bills became due, he would refer his creditors to Lambert, who would put them off with plausible excuses until their patience became exhausted, while the other would find a fresh field. Many tradesmen and others were also swindled in this same way, and it is not unlikely that the so-called old merchant is still subsisting somewhere by similar means.

Cowardly Assassination by a Father and His Two Sons.

Atlanta, Ga. (August 18), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

About 8 o'clock, just at dusk, the dwellers on Walton street, one of the prettiest and quietest streets in the older portion of the city, were startled by the screams of a woman, followed by the rapid discharge of firearms. Several persons hurrying to the locality indicated by the sounds, they found Mr. C. Clark, a conductor on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, lying in the street in an unconscious state, bleeding profusely from several wounds. Standing near him were Messrs. T. W. Turner, G. V. Turner, and C. F. Turner, residents of this place and also employed on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. Each of these three men had pistols in their hands, from which the smoke was still curling up from the freshly discharged chambers.

A couple of policemen being in the crowd they immediately took the three Turners into custody, and, upon their admitting that it was them who had shot the wounded man, conveyed them to the calaboose. Meanwhile parties had looked after Mr. Clark, and finding him dangerously hurt and unable to rise, he was carried into the nearest residence and a physician summoned to attend him. In all, fourteen shots were fired at the wounded man, and but for the gathering gloom of the evening it is to be supposed his body would have been riddled with bullets, his assailants firing upon him from the short range of half a dozen paces. As it was but two shots took effect, either of which, however, being sufficient to produce death; necessarily his wounds must prove fatal. Still the doctors hope to prolong his life long enough to enable the Coroner to take his *ante-mortem* statement.

Mr. Clark distinctly recognised the parties attacking him, they being personally well-known to him; but, unfortunately, he cannot tell which one of them it was who fired the two shots which struck him, and it is fair to presume that the prisoners themselves cannot tell, their firing being so rapid and indiscriminate.

The prisoners, on their arrival at the calaboose, gave the following version of the affair: That they had long suspected Clark of an improper intimacy with their sister, whom, it was believed by them, he had seduced from the paths of rectitude and virtue, and that they had been waiting to fix the crime upon him, that they might award him the summary punishment they felt he deserved. That the day preceding their attack on Clark they had intercepted a letter from him to their sister, appointing an assignation, whereupon they determined to take the matter into their own hands and to deal [illegible] their chosen [illegible] ambush on Walton street. The statement of the dying man puts a very different face on the affair, and if, as it is thought will be the case, the facts as stated by him on what is destined to be his deathbed are proven, the three men now in confinement are in a fair way to stretch the first hemp that has been uncoiled for hanging purposes in Atlanta since 1836.

Mr. Clark's statement is, that some few days ago he received through the general Post Office a note, subscribed, in a neat, feminine hand, "M. Turner," requesting him to meet the writer at any place and on any evening convenient for him to appoint, as she very much wished to see him. That, though personally unacquainted with the author of the note, he knew her to be the sister of two brothers named Turner, employes on the same road as himself, and, by reputation, "handsome, attractive, and fast."

He had, besides, seen the young lady once or twice on the street in this city. Though surprised at her imprudence in writing him, he nevertheless resolved to answer her billet, designating Walton street, 8 o'clock p. m. Monday, the 14th inst., as the place and time for meeting.

Proceeding last evening to the appointed rendezvous, Mr. Clark found the young lady awaiting him. Greeting him with a smile and a conscious pressure of the hand, which he interpreted to mean that there should exist a perfect understanding between them, she took his arm, and the two proceeded up Walton street, half concealed from observation in the deep shadow of the overhanging branches of the trees, which so thickly line the sidewalks of that quiet little thoroughfare.

Suddenly, as they arrived at the first street crossing, three men—the two brothers and the father of Miss Turner—sprang from around the corner of a building, where they had been secreted, and, without other words of warning than frightful oaths, began firing upon him with pistols.

At the first alarm Mr. Clark's companion drew back with a loud scream, though retreating no further than to place herself a short distance in rear of the attacking party, where she continued to stand an observer of the exciting scene.

Being entirely unarmed, and having no means of defending himself, Mr. Clark attempted to spring behind the nearest tree and holloa for help. At the first simultaneous discharge of the three revolvers Mr. Clark fell, wounded with a bullet hole through his lungs, but being a very powerful man he sprang to his feet, and, as stated, endeavored to shield his person behind the friendly trunk of a small tree standing by the side of the walk. This he was but partially able to do. His assailants kept up their murderous fire upon him from their repeaters, and a second ball striking him, this time in the stomach, he sank helpless to the ground.

On the strength of Mr. Clark's statement, together with the note from Miss Turner, which he had preserved and had about him at the time, and which he placed in the hands of the officers of the law, the authorities promptly ordered the arrest of Miss Turner, and she consequently passed the night in the calaboose, a cell being assigned her near that occupied by her father and brothers. This afternoon the unhappy young woman, through the efforts of her counsel, was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500.

Owing to the exhausted condition of Mr. Clark the examination of the prisoners could not be held to-day. They are therefore still in durance vile, the Justice declining to fix the amount of bail in their several cases until he has heard all the evidence in the case.

Before Miss Turner was released from the calaboose she made a statement which will prove most damaging to her father's and brothers' cause, and which stamps their attack upon Clark's life as a most diabolically planned and cowardly murder.

Alarmed at the extent of Mr. Clark's injuries, and stung by the keenest remorse for her participation in the fatal affray, Miss Turner has confessed that she wrote the note to Clark at the demand of her brothers, who, she alleges, have for some months harbored a bitter enmity against Clark, threatening repeatedly that they would "yet drive him off the [rail] road;" that when she received Clark's reply to her note, appointing Walton Street as the place of their meeting, it was planned by her two brothers and her father that she should walk with her dupe up Walton street and past a certain designated house, behind which they were to await concealed; that, upon her approach with Clark they were to spring out and attack him, she flying out of danger at a given signal from them.

KLEPTOMANIA.

Supposed Suicide of a Young Wife.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 24.

Some four weeks since a newly-married couple named Tillotson arrived in Detroit from South Bend, Indiana, and secured board with a relative named Simmons, residing on Columbia street east. Up to three or four days ago Tillotson was at work in a lumber yard on Fort street west. The couple were married at South Bend only three days before coming to this city, and seemed to be well mated. Neither was possessed of any property, but they were making arrangements to rent a house this fall and go to living by themselves.

About a week after coming here Mrs. Simmons began to miss things about the house, and, not having any children, was both surprised and vexed at the way one article and another disappeared. The shears, several small parlor ornaments, pincushions, needle-books, thimbles, photographs, part of the sewing machine, and various other things about the house took unto themselves wings and flew she knew not where. What she had in her hands one hour would be missing the next, and her troubles were at length so annoying that the matter was mentioned when the family were assembled at mealtime. No one could say what had become of the things, and yet not a day passed that more articles were not missed.

Tuesday last, the two ladies were down town to do some trading, and on getting home, Mrs. Tillotson was found to have in some way brought along several small articles which she had not paid for. She expressed surprise at the event, but declared her intention of keeping them, although fully aware of the dishonesty of such conduct. At night, when the husband came home, he found the wife firm in refusing to return the articles, and considerable ill feeling was caused, but the two men went to their work Saturday morning, without again referring to the matter. About 9 o'clock that morning, Mrs. Tillotson donned her things and went out, leaving no word nor speaking to any one, and since that time has not been seen by any of her friends. Arriving home at night, the husband found a letter which she had written to him, and its contents at once convinced him that she intended to commit suicide. She stated that he had never suspected before, although knowing the wife for years before their marriage, that she could not resist the temptation to steal whatever was laid before her. She confessed to having pilfered goods at the store, and told him to look into a certain trunk if he wanted to find the various articles which had been missed from the house. He did so, and found every article, and many more that had not yet been missed. The woman had taken many things of no value at all, such as empty cans and bottles, showing that she was more of a monomaniac than a thief. She further stated that her shame and disgrace were such that she should return home, and asked him not to follow her.

Tillotson took the train that evening for South Bend, and arrived there to find that his wife had not appeared, and he waited there until Monday night, then returning without tidings. Tuesday himself and Simmons hunted over the northern part of the city to secure a clue but met with no one who had seen the missing wife. Yesterday forenoon one went to Hamtramck and the other to Springwells, but at noon neither had found a trace. During the afternoon Tillotson was in Windsor, but inquiries there were equally unsuccessful. His wife did not go away on any railroad leading out of the city, so far as he can learn, or has she passed any of the toll-gates, or crossed on any of the ferry boats. If she is alive she has undoubtedly made acquaintance with some household and is hiding away from her husband. A description of her was left at the Central Station, yesterday, and it is hoped that the police may be able to solve the enigma.

MICHIGAN SHEEP GOING ABROAD.

Exportation of Michigan Sheep to New Jersey for Breeding Purposes.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen, Aug. 24.

It is not many years since the sheep mania became prevalent in this State, and farmers began to import and cultivate blooded stock from the East for wool-raising purposes; but in the time that has elapsed since the inception of the sheep fever, Michigan has rapidly risen to nearly the first place among wool-producing States. Heretofore she has procured her stock from the East, but has never exported any, except to her Western sisters. It seems now, however, that the old adage about "carrying coals to Newcastle" is to be exemplified in a most striking manner. Michigan wool and sheep have risen so high in public esteem that the East is now preparing to send to us for her choice sheep. The initiatory movement has already taken place.

Messrs. Brainard & Davis, an Eastern firm (the former gentleman from Ohio and the latter from New Jersey), have been, and are now, engaged in buying up choice Michigan sheep for the New Jersey market. Their first flock, numbering 1,400, will be shipped over the Fort Wayne Road this afternoon, for Burlington County, New Jersey, by way of Pittsburgh. The flock is composed of New Jersey ewes and wethers. It was purchased by Messrs. William Allen and Charles Hawley, of the township of Sandstone, who bought only the best sheep in the county. The flock, delivered in Jackson, cost $4,000—about $3 a head—and is composed entirely of Jackson County sheep. A finer lot we have seldom seen.

Messrs. Brainard & Davis are confident of success, and will continue to export as fast as the demand warrants."

Mr. and Mrs. Colburn—The Alleged Buffenbarger Poisoners.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The principal character in this now famous case has been spoken of as a woman of remarkable beauty. Those of us who see her sitting in this examining court can see very little foundation for such a statement. What she might have been when, eighteen years ago, she became the bride of an old man of 70 years is but dimly seen now. She is somewhat above the ordinary height. Her complexion is dark, in keeping with her abundant dark hair and brownish gray eyes. Her features are rather small, but well formed, and her face wears in repose a thoughtful, half-anxious aspect, wonderfully in contrast with its animation when the merry sparkle of her eyes is wakened by conversation. Hers is not a sympathetic face. It would not win a child's confidence; it might command its respect.

She is dressed with remarkable plainness for one who has risen from a country girl to the possessor of nearly a million dollars and to the position of a New York banker. She wore yesterday a plain black alpaca dress with brown linen overskirt, and close fitting basque. To-day she wore a half-mourning striped silk. With her simple Leghorn hat, plainly trimmed, she could not be distinguished from any well-to-do farmer's wife of Madison County.

She tries to engage herself in reading during the examination, and for that purpose she is supplied with the daily papers and with a magazine, but her eyes continually wander from the printed page to the witness or to the attorneys. To-day, however, she has eschewed reading altogether. Her husband, the well-known war correspondent of the *World*, sits by her side with the same unmoved face he wore when looking into the jaws of death before Vicksburg. He has no concern about the issues of this trial; he already sees his wife triumphantly acquitted of the grave charge against her. This is what his whole manner reveals. He says he and Mrs. Colburn are daily in receipt of letters from friends and strangers, expressive of sympathy, and expressing explanations of the presence of arsenic in the remains of Peter Buffenbarger. These letters are so numerous that he cannot reply to them.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD.

Meeting of Stockholders—Action on the Contract with the Junction Road Postponed—The Contract with the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Company Ratified.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 23.

We have already published full details of the contracts between the C., H. & D. Railroad and the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction and Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne roads. Yesterday was the day fixed for the meeting of the stockholders of the former road to approve or disapprove these contracts. The meeting was quite large, 14,642 votes being represented. Colonel John G. Lowe, of Dayton, occupied the chair, and Mr. F. H. Short the post of Secretary.

The first business brought before the meeting was the contract with the Junction Road. It was thereupon stated that a suit had been instituted in the courts of this county on behalf of the holders of the prepared stock of the Junction Road, claiming that said stock should be secured by mortgage upon the property of the road prior to the second mortgage now subsisting therein, and that the officers of the C., H. & D. had been officially informed by the Junction Railroad Company that they had, as yet, been unable to effect a compromise with their creditors. The Junction Railroad Company being therefore unable to execute the contract with the C. H. & D. Company, until the termination of the suit of a compromise with the dissatisfied creditors, the further consideration of the contract by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company was postponed to another meeting to be called for that purpose.

The matter of the contract with the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Company was then taken up. After some discussion, in which Hon. Henry Stanbery, Hon. Stanley Matthews and others participated, and in which the great and permanent advantages which the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company would secure through this contract were set forth, and the vote was taken on its ratification and resulted—yeas, 14,336; nays, 306.

And thus the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road, which is owned and conducted by Cincinnati men, and has always been managed for the benefit of the Queen City, has taken a "new departure," which cannot fail to result in great substantial benefit to our city, as well as to the road. It obtains an exclusive right to the business to and from and by way of Cincinnati, of a line of road which traverses the wealthy and populous districts of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, which have heretofore had no direct southern connection; penetrates the boundless forests of Northern Michigan, whence come our supplies of lumber, and reaches the rich mineral regions of the Upper Peninsula. More than this: it will connect at Mackinac with the Northern Pacific Railway, now building, and will furnish a new and pleasant route from Cincinnati, by way of Grand Haven and Milwaukee, to points in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

THE COUNCIL BLUFFS BRIDGE.

How it is Progressing.

From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Times, Aug. 23.

Last evening we availed ourself of a ride to witness the work on the great trans-Missouri bridge at this point that is to connect the Union Pacific Railroad with the several lines centering here.

A large corps of efficient workmen are laboring night and day, under water and above water, towards the completion of a work of art and usefulness that will have a tendency of enlarging the influence of Council Bluffs as the great railroad centre of the Northwest.

The great work of building caissons and butments under water is necessarily slow, and as solidity and strength, with scientific construction, are the requirements, a casual observer can form no idea of the stupendousness of the undertaking.

The piers are all constructed except the one in the water near this city; and it is being put through with force, energy, and skill.

Last week the iron superstructure for the first span of 250 feet between the abutment and pier No. 1 was commenced. Already one hundred tons of iron have been placed in position, and another hundred tons will be added this week. Some pieces of iron to complete the frame are wanting, but they have been shipped and are already on their way.

The caissons of the piers above ground and above high-water are of wrought-iron. They are made here, and are riveted together in sections, five feet high. The wrought-iron plates, only two inches thick, are more easily handled than the cast cases. No masonry is to be put up outside of these iron tubes (or piers) but they will be surrounded by rock ripraps at the base, and strengthened by five sets of iron braces to each pier.

The work of filling the caissons of pier No. 1 was completed yesterday, and the false woodwork has already been erected between piers Nos. 1 and 2. The iron cylinders are sixty-eight feet high. From the derrick to the ground is a little over one hundred feet. Between one hundred and ninety and two hundred men are employed.

Parts of four or five spans are already here, and pieces wanted are expected to arrive to-day. The little delay in their coming is easily accounted for by the fact that every separate piece has to be tested, and a good deal of material is rejected. It is by no means easy to find iron strong enough to bear the severe tests to which every part is subjected. And it is impossible to leave one span and erect part of another, because there must be a track over the first to transport iron to another.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The dramatic season is now fairly upon us. The Museum and the Dearborn Theatre have got under way, and are in full sail, chasing after public patronage. The public is already familiar with the organization of their companies and with the improvements in the theatres. On Monday night, the 28th, Hooley's Opera House will be reopened with its new company, under the management of Mr. Aikes, upon which occasion the fine old play of "The Hunchback" will be presented, the cast for which has already been published. On Tuesday evening, the 29th, McVicker's Theatre will be thrown open to the public, and the new company will appear in "The Extremes," a comedy which has been seldom represented, but full of admirable points and situations, and well adapted to show off the new company. As a novelty in dramatic representation, it will be repeated on Wednesday evening with a different cast. "Extremes" is billed for the week, and "Saratoga" underlined for the following week. On and after Tuesday next, therefore, all the theatres will be under way, and let the best win. We have not included the Opera House in this mention, as it does not come into direct competition, being devoted to music and miscellaneous entertainments.

"The Poor Gentleman" and "The Fight for the Championship" are still on the boards at Wood's Museum.

The bill at the Dearborn remains unchanged.

The sale of seats for the opening night at McVicker's is now in progress at the Western News Company's book store. They will not be for sale at the theatre box office until the evening of opening.

Rehearsals are in active progress both at Hooley's and McVicker's, and promise well for both companies.

AMUSEMENTS ELSEWHERE.

Miss Kate Reignolds, it is said, will "star" in "A Terrible Temptation."

—Mr. H. L. Bateman will open the London Lyceum in September.

—Miss Glyn, it is intimated, will act next season, beginning in Boston.

—Mrs. Lander began another engagement at the California Theatre, San Francisco, on the 9d inst., as Elizabeth Tudor, Queen of England.

—Pauline Markham, with her high-stepping bays, gilded harness, and fashionable landau, is recuperating at Gifford, Staten Island. Her admirable turnout is only excelled by her exquisite *cu-Pers*.

—Miss Olive Logan has written another comedy. The title is "West Point." This new piece has been purchased by Mr. Daly, and will be brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in the course of the coming season.

—It costs the parish of Christ Church, New York, the sum of $12,000 per annum to maintain its two choirs. The gallery choir is composed of twelve singers, many of whom are foreigners. The chancel choir numbers twenty boys and twelve men, all robed in white vestments.

—The New York *Tribune* of the 23d says: "Mr. W. J. Florence arrived by the steamship Russia, from Liverpool, yesterday. The trip of the Cunard vessel was made so swiftly that an attempt to meet the gentleman at Sandy Hook, planned by the Oriental Club, was unsuccessful. The intended welcome was expressed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the evening."

—Ludwig Knorr died recently, of heart disease, in Berlin. He was once a star of the Stadt Theatre, of New York city. He commenced his career at the small theatres of Germany in 1838. He came to this country in the fall of 1853, and was for ten years connected with the Stadt Theatre, chiefly personating character roles. He was also for several years stage manager of the same. Returning to Germany, he appeared again at the theatres of Danzig and Konigsberg, and was at last engaged as stage manager of the "Friedrich Wilhelmstaedtische" Theatre of Berlin.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR COMPOSERS.

The American Musical Fund Society, the oldest corporate body for the relief of disabled musicians and of their widows and orphans in the United States, has determined to give, [illegible] [illegible] The prizes will be distributed as follows: [illegible] for the best symphony for whole orchestra; [illegible] for the best overture or grand march for full orchestra; [illegible] for the best song with English, French, German or Italian words; [illegible] for the second best song as above; [illegible] for the best solo for piano, violin, or other instrument; [illegible] for the best duet or concerted piece for two or more instruments; and [illegible] for the best chorus for male or female or [illegible]. The awards are to be made by a jury of seven competent judges, to be selected from the best resident French, German, English, American, and Italian musicians not competing, by a committee chosen for the purpose by the Board of Directors of the society from among the subscribers at large; but no prize is to be given to any composition without sufficient merit to be performed at the concert of the society. Further particulars will be supplied hereafter. For the present it is fair to say that the society has decided that the prizes are to be carried out. The performance will be of the highest order in respect of the interpretation of the [illegible], as its givers number in their ranks almost all professional musicians of note in the country.—*New York Times, Aug. 23.*

—The Democrats of Chester County, Pa., have formally condemned the ninth resolution in their State platform as wrong in principle and unwise in policy, declaring that they regard all amendments of the Constitution as settled, and [illegible] previously expressed sentiments "the Democratic party of Pennsylvania." They express the belief that it will be demonstrated hereafter that it's the irrevocable conviction of the [illegible] that "this is a white man's government, formed by white men for white men and their posterity."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Last Day of the Convention.

Interesting Papers and Reports—Suggestions Concerning Experiments.

A Permanent Organization Thought Inadvisable.

MORNING SESSION.

The convention met this morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. President Gregory was in the chair.

Invitations were received to visit Riverside, and to take an excursion over the Illinois Central Railroad, and were referred for future action.

Mr. Mardfeldt read an interesting paper on "Agricultural Colleges in Europe and the United States."

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Following the reading of the paper a discussion took place, begun by Mr. Flagg, who claimed to be a practical man, working for practical agricultural ends. He spoke of Dr. Johnson as one who had done more than any other man for the promotion of agricultural education, and he thought there was also a great debt due to the Sheffield Scientific School.

Mr. Welsh could not see the distinction between practical and scientific men. He who worked in the laboratory was as much a practical farmer as the man who tilled the ground. It was only the scientific man who could utilize the many discoveries, by reducing them to practical forms, and without the aid of science no man could be a successful farmer or gardener.

Prof. Hilgard acknowledged the value and importance of experiments, but insisted on the importance of a practical education in colleges.

Prof. Miles wanted to know what rule of agriculture had been founded on art. Science only explained the *rationale* of an operation. It had only served to make the farmer's knowledge a little more exact. Rules of practice were simply a question of ways and means, but they were modified by the men of science, because more exact data were furnished by experiment.

Mr. Weld, while agreeing with Prof. Miles, differed from his opinions in some respects. Art, although preceding science, had been much aided by it. For example, a knowledge of zoology was very requisite in stock-breeding, and a knowledge of entomology was necessary to the farmer in the extermination of insects.

Prof. Detmers thought the art of stock breeding was indebted largely to science. It made no difference whether knowledge was obtained from nature or schools. It was a fact that those who received their knowledge from schools did not often succeed.

Prof. Daniels said science was only classified knowledge. It was immaterial how conclusions were obtained, whether from observation or reading. A farmer who attempted to put in practice his observation of the laws of nature was a scientific farmer.

Mr. Flagg thought the distinctions were immaterial. Many good farmers knew nothing about science. Art and science were mutually interdependent, and it was useless to draw invidious distinctions.

On motion, a committee of three was ordered to be appointed, to investigate certain agricultural schemes proposed by Mr. Watkins, of Will County. The proposition was placed in the hands of the President.

The invitations to visit Riverside and ride on the Illinois Central Road were here taken up. The Riverside invitation was accepted, and the other was respectfully declined.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

Your Committee on Permanent Organization, after a consideration of the general subject committed to them, respectfully submit that, in their opinion, such an organization would, at the present time be premature. They therefore recommend:

First. That the meeting adjourn, subject to the call of an executive committee to be composed of [illegible] officers.

Second. That the same committee be charged with the duty of drafting such articles of association as may in their opinion seem best adapted to secure the objects in view.

Third. That, in order that such committee may the better appreciate the demands of the case, a time be given at this meeting for a general discussion upon the character of the association to be formed, its constitution, its membership, its objects, etc.

Prof. Folwell said the scope of the organization should not be limited, but should embrace all subjects that might add to the benefit of the industrial classes whether they came under the principles of agriculture or not.

Mr. Flagg thought the scope of the organization should be a broad one.

Prof. Gregory had had some conversation with Prof. White, of Cornell University, on the subject of a general permanent convention. He was of opinion that the questions involved in such a convention should be considered by the National Educational Association. Such a convention as the present would have enough to do with the questions originally designed for discussion.

Prof. Dennison thought it advisable to confine the objects of the convention until they could unite, as a separate section, with the National Convention of Education.

Prof. Flagg offered the following:

Resolved, That the object of the convention to be formed by this meeting should be the advancement of the interests of industrial education by assembling together persons engaged in agricultural and mechanical experiments and education, and with the view of interchanging and disseminating industrial knowledge.

Prof. Hamilton thought that all actual experiments should be admitted to the deliberation of this body.

Prof. Hilgard thought there was no fear of the convention becoming unwieldy by reason of members. Such conventions were usually close ones.

Prof. Miles feared that the division into sections and sub-sections would complicate the questions too much.

Prof. McAfee recommended that the convention should embrace delegates from the trustee power, under the Congressional land grant, as well as from the Chairs of Agriculture.

Prof. Miles moved to lay Mr. Flagg's resolution on the table. It was so ordered.

The convention then took a recess till half past 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Flagg, from the Committee on Experiments, presented the following report:

Your committee have taken the subject assigned them under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following list of subjects, and would report as follows:

The field of experiment in its widest sense, in relation to our colleges founded on the national grant, is [illegible]

I. Meteorological observations.
II. Scientific, after instruction [illegible]
III. Practical, the theories of the Signal Service.
IV. Mechanical experiments.
1. In strength of materials.
2. In motive powers.
3. In trials of agricultural and other industrial implements.

III. Experiments in physics, especially in the effects of different degrees of light, heat, electricity, and magnetism, on vegetable life.

IV. Experiments in industrial chemistry, such as analyses of soils, of clays, and other earths used in the arts, of fuels, and fertilizing rocks, minerals, waters, plants, and their products, and of animal products.

V. Experiments and observations in mining and metallurgy.

VI. Experiments with soils in their drainage, pulverization by different implements, and their compaction; the application of different fertilizers; the variations of depth in planting and manures; their combination with the soils, and their irrigation.

VII. Experiments in special culture, with different varieties of crops, in the same soil, and with different varieties of grain, plants, etc., in different soils, with different methods of their planting, modes of cultivation, harvesting, manuring, modes of propagation; and with disease and insects affecting the same.

VIII. Experiments in the breeding and fattening of domestic animals, comparing different breeds and [illegible]

"We make this enumeration to give those who have not bestowed special attention to the subject some idea of the immensity of the labor to be performed, and the necessity of concert of action and experiments to be tried by each State for its own people, according to its peculiar wants and capabilities. It is conceded by all [illegible] that certain plants will flourish in some [illegible] and not in others. [illegible] It is for this [illegible] the culture of certain widely-grown plants, as corn, wheat, and other cereals.

Accordingly we submit herewith two or three sample experiments of primary importance and inexpensive character, which we hope to have tried the next year at a large number of our agricultural colleges, and proceeded to final results.

Experiment No. 1 presents a diagram of plats of 1x4 rods, and four feet between the plats, to test the variation of soils.

The plats should be situated on a soil as uniform throughout as possible, and which has not been manured, at least for a number of years. If possible the soil should be tile-drained thoroughly. The aspect of the whole should be the same, and the slope uniform, if possible. In case of lack of tile-drainage, the soil should be naturally well drained, and were there is lack of uniformity in the slope, the difference between different plats should be carefully noted. A separate analysis is desirable of the soil on each plat.

The plats should be plowed, and otherwise cultivated uniformly at the same depths, at the same time, and under the same conditions.

Three plats should be planted to corn in 1872, in drills with distance between rows as each experiment may prefer, one stalk in a place. The same number of [illegible] should be given upon each plat.

No manure should be applied in 1871, and the experiment should be repeated in 1872 and 1873, also without the addition of manure.

The corn should be cut up at a proper stage of ripeness, weighed green, and each plat separately, and carefully in small stocks; and, when thoroughly dried, should be husked again, stalks and all. The ears of corn and stalks should be weighed separately, and when first husked, and again when the corn is thoroughly dried. The results each of soil and hard corn should be noted.

The time occupied in planting, in going through each process of cultivation, harvesting, etc., should be accurately noted.

This experiment is intended to ascertain the relative differences in the natural productiveness of adjacent soils, with the view of thereafter applying manures to the soils thus proved.

Experiment No. 2 is to test the value of planting corn in hills and drills.

The plats planned in this and each should consist of a lot fixed acreage of corn, [illegible] [illegible] in planting [illegible] [illegible] Each of these fields should be as nearly as possible identical in size, aspect and slope. In one field, the corn should be planted in drills, and the other in hills. The distance apart between rows, with the number of plants to the square rod should be the same in each case. The distance between them and the time of cultivation, should be [illegible] [illegible] the same amount of cultivation, and the crop should be [illegible] and weighed, the same separately, and the [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Flagg announced that the details of the other experiments had not yet been determined on, but would be given to the convention before it closed.

The report, as far as prepared, was adopted and placed on file.

Mr. Flagg moved the appointment of a sub-committee of five, to perfect the details of the report, and correspond with the various Agricultural Colleges, to secure the carrying out of the experiments in various parts of the country.

The motion prevailed, and the following were appointed as such committee: W. C. Flagg, Prof. Miles, H. H. McAfee, Prof. Hamilton, and Dr. Caldwell, of Cornell University.

The convention adjourned at half-past 5, to take an excursion to Riverside, on the invitation of Colonel James H. Bowen.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention met at half-past 7 o'clock.

The matter of printing the proceedings of the convention was referred to the officers of the association, with power to act.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Prof. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, was introduced, and gave some account of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. It was opened in 1859, and was among the first to attempt giving men desiring to gain a knowledge of the principles of agriculture. The college was built in the woods, and without any endowment. The first President was Dr. Pugh, and the labor principle, of making the students perform all the work, was there carried out to a greater extent than in any other college in the country. In 1864, Dr. Allen, of Philadelphia, succeeded Dr. Pugh, but at the end of two years he was compelled by circumstances to leave the college, and he was then succeeded by General Fraser, who tried to modify the labor system, and which he protested in an able paper, showing the unpracticability of it. He induced the Trustees to change their views, and he was allowed to carry on the college without it.

The speaker, after dwelling on the historical part of his subject, proceeded next to give an account of the system of experimental farms carried on at the institution. The farms were divided into small plats. [illegible] The principal experiments [illegible] the rotation of crops, the methods of culture, the different applications of manures, and the effects on soils, the comparative value of different seeds, grains, and vegetables. The speaker went on to describe the plan of a five years' rotation of crops, and the effect of a series of experiments in changing from barley to oats, oats to potatoes, &c. In [illegible] methods of culture, among other things, different manures were tried, and [illegible] their value of sheep and hog [illegible] in the same [illegible] All these experiments had been carried on for a series of years, but as yet, they had not pretended to give anything beyond the bare results.

WISCONSIN EXPERIMENTS.

Prof. McAfee gave a brief account of the experimental farm in Wisconsin, on the shore of Lake Monona. The first thing taken into consideration, in making a series of experiments, was how to reach more accurately the results of farming. Their experiments had been, so far, wonderfully [illegible] but [illegible] in [illegible] The principal experiments had been in testing the [illegible] varieties of corn, wheat, barley, and oats; the durability of wood by artificial agents; the amount, per acre, of different grains; the yield and weight of small grains; the yield [illegible] etc.

A discussion ensued as to the experts, and dividing plats for experiment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion, it was determined that the next meetings of the association should be held at the various agricultural colleges in rotation.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the proprietors of the *Prairie Farmer*, the Riverside Improvement Company, the Illinois Central Railroad, and Prof. Gregory, for courtesies extended.

Mr. Flagg offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the strong conviction of this Agricultural Experimental Convention is that, unless [illegible] the funds of agricultural colleges [illegible] [illegible] that a more liberal [illegible] into the subject, as well as into the [illegible] [illegible] should be universally and permanently [illegible]

Resolved, That a representative committee be invited to which all [illegible] [illegible] several State Legislatures for [illegible] of such stations throughout the country.

The President made a few closing remarks, on the subject of military education in the Schools.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE AFRICAN METHODISTS.

Eighth and Last Day's Session.

Appointments for the Year—Sunday School Statistics—Preachers' Allowance.

The eighth and last day's session of the African Methodist Conference of Indiana occurred yesterday morning, in Bethel Church, Bishop Quinn in the chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

Brother Binden offered the following:

Resolved, That we pay the larger money into the hands of the Missionary Treasurer.

The Committee on Missionary Money was granted permission to withdraw for a moment, in order to apportion the money.

Brother Mitchum offered the following:

Resolved, That we lend $200 of the missionary money to enable Brother [illegible] to reach the Mission [illegible]

The resolution was adopted.

PREACHERS' ALLOWANCE.

Brother McIntosh, of the Committee on Making up the Preachers' Allowance, reported as follows:

Your committee on dollar money [illegible] report that they have divided that portion of the money appropriated to making up the allowance of those who have received [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Brown, [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] to the fund for the widows and orphans of preachers.

The report was, on motion, recommitted, and sent to the committee, with orders to have added to the list: Brothers [illegible], Howard, J. M. Derrick, and M. Lewis. The committee recommended that equal division of money among the eight ministers named. The report was then adopted.

AWARDING PRIZES.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of awarding prizes to the schools paying the largest amount of missionary money, in proportion to their number, reported as follows:

Richmond	$14.25
Allen Chapel	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]
Keokuk	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]
Evansville	[illegible]
Belleville	[illegible]
Sparta	[illegible]
Cass County	[illegible]
Mound City	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]
Carmi	[illegible]
Centralia	[illegible]
Mattoon	[illegible]
Grant County	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The committee awarded the prizes as follows: The first prize to Carmi School, the second to Richmond, and the third to Sparta.

Brother Binden offered the following:

Resolved, That the people at Hill Chapel be requested to sell their school [illegible] and that their property [illegible] be turned over to the church.

The resolution was adopted.

The Executive Board of the Missionary Society submitted a report, in which they stated that they had paid out $404.75, leaving in the treasury $14.75.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the colored citizens of Chicago and the reporters.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were then read:

Quinn Chapel, Chicago, W. C. Trevan; Bethel, Chicago, [illegible]; Bethel, [illegible]; [illegible]; Mitchum; Allen Chapel, Indianapolis, [illegible]; Detroit, G. C. [illegible]; [illegible]; Quincy, [illegible]; [illegible]; Hall; New Albany, [illegible]; [illegible] J. Davis; Springfield, Ill., [illegible]; [illegible]; A. McIntosh; Galesburg, [illegible]; J. Dyer; Cairo, [illegible]; J. Mitchum; Davenport, [illegible]; [illegible]; T. W. Roberts; Belleville, [illegible]; [illegible] Howard, [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], John Scott; [illegible]; Mount Vernon, Ind., J. [illegible]; Jacksonville, Ill., D. Winslow.

CIRCUITS.

New Port, Ind., Samuel Stokes; Grant County, L. Binden; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; Water Valley, J. H. Payne; Lafayette, [illegible]; Belleville, W. B. Hammond; [illegible]; M. Derrick; Champaign, B. Knight; [illegible]; G. W. Payton; Metropolis, H. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; Ypsilanti, H. Myers; Des Moines, [illegible]; Gordon; Cass County, [illegible]; Franklin, [illegible]; Harper; Madison, Wilson Nickens; Peoria, [illegible]; Perkins; Carmi, H. Hutchinson.

MISSIONS.

Lincoln, Ill., H. Cooper; Chicago, [illegible]; Detroit, [illegible]; St. Paul, [illegible]; Dubuque, W. [illegible]; Valentine; Centralia, [illegible]; Howard; St. Joseph, G. W. Bowers; [illegible]; Hock, Charles Ward; Rockville, [illegible]; [illegible]; J. P. Alexander; Batavia, [illegible]

TRANSFERS.

T. Strother, H. Cooper, John Myers, [illegible]; Hedgeman, J. W. H. Jackson, to the [illegible] Conference.

After prayer, the conference adjourned *sine die*.

THE COUNCIL.

Abortive Attempt at a Meeting.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Holden in the chair. There were present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Dixon, Otis, McAvoy, Thompson, Montgomery, Coey, Daggy, Tracy, Wilce, [illegible], Whitbeck, Walsh, Shell, Gardner, Campbell, Buehler, McCaffrey, McGrath, Carney, Clark, Schaffner, and Clarke—22.

The Clerk read the call for the meeting, as follows:

C. T. HOTCHKISS, City Clerk:

You will call a special meeting of the Common Council for Friday, August 25th, at 7½ o'clock p. m., to take into consideration the communication of the Board of Public Works in relation to the contract of the city with D. M. Ford, in regard to providing a supply of water for the [illegible] to the [illegible] be given by the Inspector of the House of Correction to take into consideration of the proposition of the [illegible] [illegible] of an engine-house on the Dearborn School lot.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

THE MEETING ILLEGAL.

The President [illegible] Section 2, page 21 of the [illegible] 1867, provides that "every ordinance, resolution, order, or by-law of the Common Council shall be evidence in all courts." Rule 25 of your [illegible], which is a by-law of the Council, [illegible] "The Common Council, between the [illegible] of July and the first Monday in September, may adjourn over for not [illegible] [illegible] upon a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen authorized by law to be elected." On the [illegible] of August, Ald. Whitaker moved that when [illegible] Council adjourned it be until the first Monday [illegible]. The vote on that motion was [illegible] two votes—more than a two-third vote of the [illegible] The Chair holds that there can be no legal meeting of this body until after the first Monday.

AN APPEAL.

Ald. Dixon appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Governor had authority to call [illegible] of the Legislature, and so he held the Mayor held the same power.

Ald. McGrath defended the ruling of the Chair. He believed it would be prudent to let the matter go over.

Ald. Knickerbocker said that the Governor had authority to call special meetings on extraordinary occasions, but this was not an analogous case. He did not believe that the Council had the power to divest the Mayor of his privilege of calling the Council. He thought the meeting legal.

Ald. Campbell thought the charter provided that the Mayor or any two Aldermen might call a special meeting. It did not contemplate that the Council, by a two-thirds vote, could annul or override the charter. The ground taken by Ald. Dixon was the correct ground. He thought the occasion was an urgent one, and the necessity of the city justified the calling of a special meeting.

Ald. Daggy said the meetings of the Legislature were fixed by law; those of the Council were not. There was nothing in the argument of Ald. Dixon. He supported the ruling of the Chair.

Ald. Shell called for the previous question, which call was not entertained.

The Chair stated that he intended to deal justly by the entire body of Aldermen; [illegible] [illegible] Monday next, [illegible] twenty-five were [illegible] [illegible] that the absent thirteen believed that the Council meant what they implied by their vote. He was compelled to act as he had done.

Ald. Bateham thought the Mayor had a right to call a meeting of the Council every night, even on Sunday, if he chose. He might well inquire whenever he chose, and the Council should be here [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] question a sufficient occasion to call a meeting.

THE CHAIR SUSTAINED.

A vote was taken on the appeal, resulting—yeas, 12; nays, 10—as follows:

Yeas—Montgomery, Daggy, Tracy, [illegible], Bailey, Shell, McGrath, Schaffner, Campbell, Carney, and McCaffrey—12.

Nays—Knickerbocker, Dixon, Otis, Coey, [illegible] Thompson, Bateham, Wilce, Whitbeck, Gardner, and Clarke—10.

And the Chair was sustained.

The Council therefore dispersed.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College,
Williamstown, Mass.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on Tuesday, June 27, at 9 a. m., in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be given to [illegible]
[illegible] MARK HOPKINS, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

Letters from all points of the Union [illegible] [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

$25—Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

[illegible]

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

Hickey and Lonergan Make Their Returns.

The Court Overrules the Various Filibustering Motions Made.

Examination of the People's Witnesses Begun.

The hearing in the matter of the alleged contempt perpetrated by Michael C. Hickey and Thomas E. Lonergan was continued yesterday morning, before Judge Booth, of the Circuit Court, the usual numerous attendants being in possession of the floor. Upon the coming in of the Judge, a few moments after the clock struck 10, the Court was prepared to decide the question which were presented upon the motions to quash the rule to show cause why the attachment should not issue.

MR. STORRS CONCLUDES.

Mr. Storrs, however, requested to be heard in reply, especially upon the question of the constitutional right of the Criminal Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Court remarked that, in the view he took of the matter, and the conclusion at which he had arrived, this was of no consequence.

Mr. Storrs repeated substantially that part of his previous argument which was intended to show that the Court, sitting as a part of the Criminal Court, had issued a paper beyond its jurisdiction, and hence it was no process, and the Court was a trespasser against Hickey, the author of an abortive writ, which imposed neither duty nor obligation ... [illegible]

Mr. J. L. King proceeded at the end of that argument to occupy five minutes to show that the Court at least had jurisdiction to try the question of its own jurisdiction.

The Court desired no further argument on that point.

Mr. King remarked that it had been decided in the Circuit Court (Rogers, J.) that the Criminal Court was identical with the late Recorder's Court. ... [illegible]

THE COURT'S DECISION.

The Court suspended further argument, saying: I have had the benefit of an extended and full argument. I was very willing to entertain this motion to quash the rule, and to hear what should be said by the counsel in support of it, to see if there were any good reason that could be assigned why this investigation should not proceed. ... [illegible]

THE AFRICAN METHODIST

Eighth and Last Day's Session.

Appointments for the Year—Sunday School Statistics—Preachers' Allowances.

The eighth and last day's session of the African Methodist Conference of Indiana occurred yesterday morning, in Bethel Church, Bishop Quinn in the chair. ... [illegible]

THE COUNCIL.

Abortive Attempt at a Meeting.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Holden in the chair. ... [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

This afternoon's dispatches from New York mention that the continued accumulation of money in that city is a source of some anxiety to those who live upon their incomes from interest. It is undoubtedly true that the abundance of money makes a prospect of a continued rise in the prices of all first-class interest and dividend-paying investments, which is one way in which the general rate of interest is reduced. If it were not for the option of redemption on the 5-20 bonds of the United States prior to their maturity, they would rise considerably above par in gold, and would by that means help to reduce the general rates of interest on money faster than it is being reduced by other causes at present. ... [illegible]

In the local money market there were no special features to-day. Money continues abundant, and is to be had at 7 to 8 per cent on 30-day paper.

The movement of currency toward the country continues moderate, but is in excess of the amount coming in, and the amount in circulation in the grain raising districts must be increasing.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at 1/8 per $1,000 discount, but any considerable amount could not have been sold better than 1/4 per $1,000 discount. ... [illegible]

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street: [table illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours: [table illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 278 cars wheat, 449 cars corn, 27,400 bu No. 2 do; 110 cars oats, 10,000 bu No. 2 do; 42 cars rye, 75 cars barley. Total (963 cars) 426,000 bu.

There was less doing on 'Change to-day, but a more healthy feeling was observable. ... [illegible]

Highwines were quiet and unchanged. ... [illegible]

Lake freights were more active at yesterday's rates ... [illegible]

Provisions were quiet, but firm. ... [illegible]

Flour was in moderately active demand ... [illegible]

The excitement in wheat is telling with fearful force upon our millers. ... [illegible]

Wheat was irregular, dull, and lower. ... [illegible]

Corn was less active at yesterday's average prices ... [illegible]

Oats were moderately active and a shade better than the average of yesterday ... [illegible]

Rye was firm and moderately active ... [illegible]

Barley was dull and easier. ... [illegible]

LATER.

After the close of 'Change, No. 2 spring wheat was in active speculative demand, and prices ruled irregular, covering a wide range, but closed higher at $1.24, seller August, and $1.14 1/4 seller next month. No. 2 corn was in fair inquiry, with closing sales at 47 3/4c, seller the month, and 45 3/4c, seller September. Lake freights were quiet, with charters of the bark Sweetheart, wheat to Buffalo, at 5 1/4c, and schooner Montauk, corn to same place, at 5c. Provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening: [table illegible]

CATTLE—Business continues exceedingly dull in this branch of the live stock market, and prices are still weak and unsettled. ... [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

CARGOES—The inquiry to-day was of a fair character and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. ... [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

BUTTER—The demand was not active ... [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

[illegible]

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK. NEW ORLEANS. BALTIMORE. OSWEGO. PHILADELPHIA. LOUISVILLE. MEMPHIS. DETROIT. CLEVELAND. NASHVILLE. MILWAUKEE. BUFFALO. TOLEDO. ST. LOUIS. [text illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

Lake Freights.

Disasters.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. E. A. Bassett.

Dr. Clark.

Chronic Diseases.

$1,000 Reward.

DR. HUNTER.

Private Matters.

Early Indiscretion.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

DR. SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS are composed entirely of roots and herbs ... [illegible]

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

PROPOSALS.

TOWN OF HYDE PARK—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. [illegible]

DISINFECTANT.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. [table illegible]

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

HELMBOLD'S Extract Sarsaparilla

HELMBOLD'S Catawba Grape Pills

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE, AND FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

And 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College

Williamstown, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Royal Havana Lottery.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Third Day of the Dexter Park Trotting Meeting.

Close and Exciting Contests—Two of the Races Postponed.

Helmbold's Victory Over Longfellow at Saratoga.

Particulars of the International Boat Race at St. Johns.

Base Ball Items at Home and Abroad.

THE TURF.

In spite of the lowering clouds, which gave promise of rain at any moment, the attendance at the Dexter Park races yesterday afternoon was very large, showing that turf sports have by no means lost their popularity. The programme embraced three races, the first for horses in the 2:30 class, the second for the 2:38 nags, and the third a running race for all ages. It was expected that there would be fun before the day was over, but nobody could have predicted such a mixed up state of affairs as actually came about. In two races, the most important ones, the favorite proved to be wrongly placed, and as matters progressed it was amusing to watch the various turns in the betting. The rates changed so often that it is doubtful if the heavy purchasers could tell exactly where they stood at the close.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was for horses in the 2:30 class, for a purse of $1,500. Three came to the score, Zalioka being drawn. Lisa was favorite at odds of three to one against the field.

[illegible]

BASE BALL.

HOME MATTERS.

The White Stockings leave this morning for Philadelphia, expecting to be gone about two weeks. The players are all in excellent condition, and excellent reports of them may be expected.

—This afternoon the White Stocking Juniors and F. A. Eastmans play a match game on the Lake Shore Park, admission 25 cents. The Eastmans are a strong nine, and a good game is expected.

—The Atlantics beat the Live Oaks, on yesterday, 21 to 4.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[illegible]

HAYMAKERS VS. CLEVELANDS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—The second game in the championship series between the Haymakers, of Troy, and the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, was won by the former by a score of 11 to 3.

[illegible]

HARTFORD, Aug. 25.—The Eckford Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, won a match with the Elms of this city, to-day, by a score of 19 to 1.

[illegible]

THE ROCKFORDS.

Efforts are being made in Rockford toward the reorganization of the Forest City nine for 1872, but the citizens seem to be backward in coming forward. Fisher and Hastings have already been re-engaged, but beyond these no steps have been taken.

—The Rockfords play their fifth and deciding game with the Athletics, in Philadelphia, on Monday next.

ENGAGED.

The Wright brothers, Spalding, Barnes, McVey, Gould, and Andy Leonard are said to be under engagement to play in the Boston nine of 1872.

AQUATIC.

THE ST. JOHN'S RACE.

[illegible]

THE CATASTROPHE.

[illegible]

QUOITING.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

NIAGARA, Ont., Aug. 25.—The international quoit match, to-day, between Buffalo and Toronto, was won by the latter, by 168. Rinks played, 11. Total score: Toronto, 834; Buffalo, 673.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Camp-Meeting.

The remarks in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in reference to the great inconvenience caused many persons who attended camp-meeting on Thursday, by the failure of the evening train to stop there, have induced some individual to write a letter to the effect that the train in question stopped at the depot, one hundred rods from the camp ground, and to ask that it may be published, in order to correct wrong impressions.

[illegible]

Educational.

[illegible]

Coroner's Inquests.

[illegible]

An Obstreperous Squatter.

[illegible]

Doctor Macalister.

[illegible]

An Incompetent Officer.

[illegible]

National Swine Exposition.

[illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The new tower clock will be ready, and put in operation in the Court House, by the middle of next week.

Thirty-five Thousand Policies.

[illegible]

The Last Opportunity

[illegible]

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Official Report of the Committee of Investigation.

Indebtedness of 1870 and Present Indebtedness.

Condition of the Home and Recommendations of the Committee.

The following report to the Governor is the result of the investigation made by the committee appointed by the General Assembly into the affairs and condition of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:

Report of the Legislative Committee appointed at the recent special session of the Illinois General Assembly to investigate the discipline, management, and financial condition of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

To His Excellency John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois:

DEAR SIR: The committee appointed by the Illinois Legislature, at its recent special session, to investigate the management, discipline, and financial condition of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, submit to you this, their report, in accordance with the provisions of the law under which they were appointed:

[illegible]

Orders on Treasurer	$109,860.96
Pay roll	13,954.54
Bills	6,880.61
	$130,656.57 [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated at Springfield this 24th day of August, A. D. 1871.

JAMES SHAW,
W. C. FLAGG,
WM. REDDICK,
WILLIAM VOCKE,
NEWTON CLOUD,
Committee.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE.

Thomas Mace and Thomas Howard, two professionals, snatched a watch from a man named Comstock, about a week ago. They had a hearing, yesterday, and were bound over to the Criminal Court, in bail of $600 each.

[illegible]

The Cholera in Russia.

[illegible]

Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s Opinion of the Babcock Extinguisher.

[illegible]

To Stove-Dealers and Consumers.

[illegible]

To Inebriates.

[illegible]

7.30 Gold Bonds.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE

WILL OPEN ON

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 29, 1871,

With the pleasant Comedy of

EXTREMES!

Which will be given during the week

WITH A DOUBLE CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Tickets for the first week for sale from 9 o'clock Saturday morning at the store of the Western News Company, 121 & 123 State-st.

No extra charge for securing seats in advance.

Every seat in the Theatre is numbered and upholstered in the same manner.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ENTIRE CHANGE.

THE POOR GENTLEMAN!

AND

A Fight for the Championship.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE

MINSTRELS.

Everything Novel, Chaste, and Elegant.

CHICAGO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

F. ZIEGFIELD, Director.

PICNIC POSTPONED.

Tuesday, 29th inst.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

HANDSOME PARLOR SETS,

Billiard Tables, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

FINE RESIDENCE LOT,

Southeast corner of Lincoln Place and Webster-av. (Asylum),

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, August 29, at 3 o'clock, at our rooms, 5, 7, 7, 9 & 11 Randolph-st.,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LOTS ON STATE-ST.; LOTS ON NIAGARA-ST

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS,

Hardware, Table Cutlery,

CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE

AT AUCTION,

DESIRABLE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Linen Goods, Yankee Notions, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

AT AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Carpets, Oil Cloth & Crockery.

50 Marble and Wood-Top Tables.

25 pcs Oil Cloth.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

QUARTER-SECOND

Watches,

Of our own importation, at very low prices.

A genuine Waltham Watch, in silver cases, for $14.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. A. MARSHALL & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF

HOUSE AND LOT,

Tuesday, August 29, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c.

GUNS AND CROCKERY,

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

MANSLAUGHT[illegible]

Telescoping of Trains [illegible] Railways.

Twenty-four Persons Ki[illegible] Forty Injured at Rev[illegible] Mass.

Mangled Sufferers Sca[illegible] Steam and Roasted Kerosene Lamps.

[illegible]